MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN

DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, THE FARM AND THE GARDEN. THE FIRESIDE, RURAL LIFE, LITERATURE, USEFUL ARTS, NEWS, &c.

AND NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE.

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Massachusetts Ploughman

....AND....

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Agricultural.

THE AMERICAN HORSE.

The horse was not a native of this country. He came originally from various parts of Asia and Africa. Large herds of horses in a wild state are sometimes seen in the southern parts of Siberia.

The horses of South America are of Spanish origin, of the Andalusian breed, and have descended from horses brought over by the early adventurers from Spain. They have multiplied so fast that they are often seen in large herds consisting often of many thousands.

The horse has been domesticated and in this state is found in almost every part of the civilized globe. He was known as a domesticated animal from the earliest time of recorded history, and is often spoken of by the writers of the Bible in a way to indicate the exceedingly high estimate in which he was held in ancient times. "Hast Thou given the horse strength?" says Job. "Hast Thou clothed his neck with thunder? Canst Thou make him afraid as a grasshopper? The glory of his nostrils is terrible. He paweth in the valley and rejoiceth in his strength; he goeth on to meet the armed men. He mocketh at fear, and is not affrighted; neither turneth he back from the sword. The quiver rattleth against him, the glittering spear and the shield. He swalloweth the ground with fierceness and rage, neither believeth he that it is the sound of the trumpet."

After the passage of the children of Israel through the Red Sea, the impassioned and exultant song of Miriam, in recounting the glorious triumphs by which the Lord had delivered His people, recognizes among the marvels of His grace the fact that "the horse and his rider hath He thrown into the sea."

The horse, therefore, has been the companion of man from the earliest ages,—has partaken of His pride, his vices and his triumphs, and there is every reason to believe that he had arrived at his highest degree of development long before the feeble efforts of our modern horsemen to improve him. "The history of the horse affords no evidence that there has been any improvement in the race since Pharaoh and his hosts of horsemen and chariots were overthrown in the Red Sea. The Arabs have always had the finest horses in the world, and their great affection for them has been most remarkable. Among no people has the art of breeding and training the horse been carried to such perfection as among the wandering tribes of the desert; and nowhere else has there been such freedom from disease, unless it be among the ponies of the Western Indians."

Domestication and the artificial methods of raising and treatment have brought with them disease in its various forms, and made it necessary to exercise greater care and intelligence than has ever been required under conditions of greater freedom and exposure. We therefore welcome a new and most excellent treatise by Robert Stewart, M. D., V. S., embodying "The Results of Twenty Years Original Investigation and Veterinary Practice." It is according to its title "THE AMERICAN FARMER'S HORSE BOOK;" embracing in addition to the subjects usually treated of in similar works, a full description of the causes and nature of several diseases peculiar to the American horse; together with original, simple and effective modes of treatment, including those of some diseases heretofore considered incurable; and also an extended Treatise on Stock Raising and Stock Management. The whole work is especially adapted to the use of the farmer.

It is a broad, comprehensive and practical work, full of sound instruction, suggestive and interesting to all, but particularly valuable to every owner of a horse, and we do not hesitate to say that it ought to be in the hands of every horseman. It is in fact about the only practical and useful American work on the horse within the farmer's reach. Herbert's great work on the Horses of America was too large and expensive to come within the means of most farmers, and moreover it was devoted very largely to the interests of the turf, the sporting horse, hundreds of pages of it being given to the pedigrees of celebrated racers. Stewart's new book avoids this objection, and comes down to the rational treatment of the horse as we find him in the stable and upon the farm. There is nothing of the jockey about it.

We have read the work with all the greater interest and care from the fact that the writer evidently understands what he is talking about. The details of what he calls "gentling" the colt, which have charmed us from beginning to end, are worth the price of the volume, and we wish they could be read and heeded by every owner of a spring colt. It would ensure us finer horses three or four years hence, to say the least.

As to the race horse there has long been an opinion that he has deteriorated. On this point Dr. Stewart very justly says: "In England, for the last two or three centuries, the rich and noble have been engaged in improving the breeds of horses, and bringing out all their fine qualities; and during all this time he has improved backward—has actually degenerated—gone back a hundred years; and with the exception of a few gathered from all parts of the land in the stables of rich and noble gentlemen, he is not to-day what he was in the day of Charles I and of Oliver Cromwell."

We regret that space does not admit of extensive quotations from the work, but we cannot refrain from giving a short extract on the matter of pasturing. "Pasture is the horse's natural food as the open air is his natural stable and home. The horse domesticated is a slave; the stable is his prison; the bridle and harness are his chains and fetters; and much of his prepared food is unnatural, and not to be really relished except by an appetite depraved by long habit. Even when pure, a great deal of his prepared food is not healthy. Much of it is very heating to the blood, and possesses a strong tendency to produce disease, so that very few horse-fed exclusively upon it can be said to be entirely well. To all these evils pasture is an antidote. It is both food and medicine to the horse, and he is hardly ever unwell when constantly at pasture. If he is costive this will loosen his bowels; if his digestion is bad, the grass will regulate it; if his coat is rough and staring, there is the remedy; if the skin is tight and the joints are stiff, the grass will relax and loosen them—will cleanse the blood, open the capillaries, send out the oily fluids to the surface, and soon transform the poor jade into a fine horse, with glossy coat and nimble limbs. Disease, except from accident, is but seldom a tenant of the pasture."

We have thus, quite unsolicited, given some slight idea of the general scope of The American Farmer's Horse Book. It is a work of 600 pages, illustrated by many appropriate engravings, well printed and well bound. We understand the book is to be sold by agents, and the advertisement of the publishers to that effect will be found in our advertising columns. Messrs. Pitman & Co., 22 School Street, are, we believe, the general agents in this city.

GIANT ASPARAGUS.

Those four bunches of Giant Asparagus placed on our table by Capt. John B. Moore, of Concord, Secretary of the Middlesex Agricultural Society, were most acceptable,—a good thing well bestowed. If anybody knows how to raise good asparagus it is Capt. Moore. In fact no one could appreciate the capabilities of this choice vegetable if he were to judge from the specimens ordinarily found in the market. These four luscious bunches, each blade almost bursting with fatness, were the best we ever tasted except a plate from the same source a year ago. If now Capt. Moore will go farther and tell our readers over again, *how* he contrives to produce so excellent an article, we shall feel under additional obligations, and he will do good in more ways than one. Now *do*, Captain!

GRADE JERSEYS.

Ellis Wood, of North Pomfret, Vt., has two old cows and one two year old, all Jersey grades, from the milk of which, last year, 860 pounds of butter were made. Three calves were raised also on their milk and one was fatted, and the milk and cream needed by a family of five persons used and not made into butter. These Jerseys were taken to Pomfret by John Page.

High Jersey grades will always show the characteristics of the breed to which they owe their qualities. They have gained in popular favor and reputation wherever their value has become known.

FRUIT PROSPECTS.

Thus far the promise of a good fruit year continues good. One of the most encouraging signs is the freedom from insect pests, the canker worm and the caterpillar. In travelling many miles through farming towns within the last few days, very few nests of caterpillars were seen and those mostly of feeble and sickly growth. Still in a few sheltered places they survive. Let every farmer take double pains to destroy them all and we may have a comparative exemption for some years. *Save none for seed.*

Questions & Answers.

AYRSHIRE HERD BOOK.

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

Will you please inform me to whom I shall make application in order to have Ayrshire stock entered in the Herd Book about to be published, and oblige?

Yours truly,

NATHANIEL M. SAMPSON.

Middleboro', Mass., June 1, 1868.

Write to J. N. Bagg, Esq., West Springfield, Mass. He is Secretary of the Committee on Ayrshire Pedigrees.—[ED.

HUNGARIAN GRASS.

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

I saw Mr. W. Waybridge's statements in the *Ploughman* of May 23, 1868. From his statements I think I have a small piece of land which I would like to try it on; very sandy. Will you send me his place of residence, as I would like to get some of the seed, if it does not come too high? Will you have the goodness to inform me the price, and where it is to be had, and very much oblige T. C. BUTLER.

Derby Line, Vt., May 29, 1868.

Will friend Waybridge please reply to Mr. Butler.—[ED.

WHAT AILS THE SHEEP?

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

I have kept about thirty sheep for a few years past, and have been quite lucky in not losing many lambs or sheep, until this spring. My lambs came early, and this spring I have lost several lambs and three sheep. My sheep have been troubled with a watery swelling under their under jaw, something that I have never seen or heard of before. I have taken a sharp knife and opened the hide, just far enough to squeeze out the water, and think they have been benefitted by the operation. Others in this section have had sheep troubled the same way, and many sheep have died about here for some cause or other.

Will you or some of your numerous subscribers be good enough to inform me about the matter, and oblige an old subscriber to the *Ploughman*. Yours,

ISAAC MERRILL.

Farmington, N. H., May 26, 1868.

It looks like *Blain*.—[Ed.

COTTON SEED MEAL.

At a recent meeting of the Newbury (England) Farmer's Club, Dr. Palmer, who who had long given the subject the most careful study, collecting facts and statistics bearing upon the production and uses of cotton and cotton seed, read a paper which is reported in the last number of *The Farmer's Magazine*, for May, containing much valuable information, which may be of interest to the many consumers of this article in this country.

It appears that the Chinese have for centuries economized the seed and used it for feeding purposes, having first pressed out the oil for burning. The cake left in this process, has been fed to cattle which were being fattened, and also for manure. Large oil mills are established in various parts of the empire, the immense stone wheels employed in grinding being worked by bullocks, in some mills as many as fifty being constantly kept at work. The cotton fibre is carefully separated before the meal is used for feed. Cotton was introduced there as early as the ninth century.

The early importations into England of the cake, were in a half spoiled condition when given to animals, but when it has been used in a sound and fresh condition, it has given results highly satisfactory. Dr. Palmer says: "Decorticated cotton cake contains a very high and much larger percentage of flesh forming matter than linseed cake. This suggests that it may be given with great advantage to young stock and dairy cows. As by far the largest proportion of nitrogen of food passes away with the excrement of animals, the dung produced by stock fed upon cotton cake, will be found particularly valuable. Cotton seed contains a considerable quantity of the earthy phosphates, such as the phosphate of magnesia, lime, potash, and other sorts of potash; even for the purpose of supplying bone material to the animals, it is necessarily a valuable food. Decorticated cotton cake and oil meal, in comparison with all other kinds of artificial food, are decidedly cheaper feeding materials, and will ere long find that favor that a really valuable and cheap article is sure to command. In 1866 there were imported from France and Belgium, 16,060 tons of cotton cake valued at $415,065."

It should be borne in mind that if cotton seed meal, from which the fibre has not been cleared, is kept a long time in a damp place, and in considerable bulk, a kind of mould or fungoid growth collects in it, when it is wholly unfit to feed out, as it appears to be poisonous to stock, and the few cases of ill effects that have followed from the use of this article, are traced to this source, and to the use of cake, from which the fibre and the hull have not been removed. Dr. Voelcker, as quoted by Dr. Palmer, says: "In the course of my experience, I must have had not less than fifty so called poisoning cases, which were due to the coarse husk in the whole seed cake, or to the injudicious manner in which the cake was given to sheep and cattle." No instance has been found or recorded in England, in which the judicious feeding of properly prepared cotton seed meal has been attended with ill results. The fatal results have been due to *the joint presence of husks and fibre*."

The Chinese, a thoroughly observing and practical people, long since found that it wouldn't do to feed cotton fibre mixed up with the hulls, to stock, and they had processes, as we have now, of separating these substances from the seed and the meal. In the few cases of animals that have died in England, the presence of cotton fibre in the manipies and masses of husk and fibre commingled, have constantly been found. But notwithstanding the few cases of this kind recorded, the imports of cotton cake from the continent and from the United States, are rapidly and largely increasing, and the consumption as a feeding substance for stock, is rapidly increasing.

After the reading of the paper referred to, Mr. S. Wentworth said he had used cotton cake to a large extent, and it had always answered his purpose. He had never found any ill effects from its use. If used moderately, it was a good and valuable commodity. The demand for it had much increased. At first it could be bought for £5 10s per ton, but now it was £7 10s, and he had no doubt the price of decorticated cotton cake would go as high as £9 10s per ton.

In some parts of the world, as in the Levant, the seeds of cotton are eaten as human food, and this would seem to show that it contained highly nutritious qualities.

Other speakers took part in the discussion, concurring in opinion that defective mechanical condition, arising from imperfect modes of preparation, was the only drawback to its use.

The conclusion was that it was a most valuable feeding substance, the cheapest, at the present time, in the market, and this agrees with the opinions of practical feeders in this country.

THE CUT WORM.

A Georgia farmer writes to the *Practical Farmer*, of Philadelphia, on the cut worm, as follows:

In your January number of this year, is an article on the effect of fall ploughing on the eggs of the cut worm. My remedy, or rather preventive against that destructive pest, which I have used with satisfactory success, is as follows: Dissolve from one and a half to two ounces of copperas in an ordinary sized pail (or bucket) full of water. Pour on the planting corn enough of the solution to cover it and two or three inches over, to allow for the swelling of the grain. Let it remain 36 to 48 hours; plant without letting the grain become dry. If the weather should prove unfavorable for planting at the end of 48 hours, it may remain in the solution longer without risk or injury. I have planted with perfect success, corn that had been immersed nine days. I have used this preventive for many years, and have no hesitation in saying that the farmer who tries it once will never omit it afterwards.

DEPTH TO COVER WHEAT.

A correspondent writes from St. Peters, Mo., that the wheat in that vicinity generally, is not looking very well on account of not coming up well last fall. He thinks that which was covered deep, had not moisture enough, while that covered but slightly suffered from the hot sun. That which was covered about one inch came up well after the rains, and now looks well.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AMERICAN CATTLE: Their History, Breeding and Management. By Lewis F. Allen. New York, Tainter Brothers & Co, 1868.

This is a work of over five hundred pages, devoted, as its title indicates, to the history and treatment of cattle. Mr. Allen has long been known as a writer on stock and other kindred subjects relating to agriculture. He has been President of the New York State Agricultural Society and editor of the American Shorthorn Herd Book from its origin to the present time. Anything coming from his pen, therefore, will be sure of a kind reception and a careful perusal.

The book is comprehensive, instructive and useful. Mr. Allen maintains that our "native" cattle are lamentably deficient in their most desirable as well as profitable qualities, and that instead of attempting to improve and raise our American native stock to the desired standard of excellence, the better way is to resort to such European breeds as, by a long course of intelligent culture, already possess the properties required. He has given a history and the prominent characteristics of the different breeds that have been introduced into the country and, in the main, his account of them appears to be fair and candid. His prejudices, perhaps, naturally incline him to favor the magnificent Shorthorns, and to lead him to put their best foot forward. This is well enough and we do not complain of any man for maintaining his opinions.

We can cordially commend the work as a valuable addition to American agricultural literature. It is to be sold chiefly by agents.

THE VARIATION OF ANIMALS AND PLANTS UNDER DOMESTICATION. By Charles Darwin, M. A., F. R. S., with a Preface by Prof. Asa Gray. New York, Orange Judd & Co.

No book, that has recently been issued from the press, has given us so much pleasure as this. Darwin's name has long been familiar to every intelligent American reader. His theory in regard to the origin of species has made him famous, though precisely what that theory was, and the facts and reasonings on which it was based, were perhaps only vaguely comprehended. No man has devoted more time to, or indulged in a more profound study of our domesticated animals. From this study grew up his famous theory extending the application and range of the infinite facts so laboriously gathered in past ages, "regarding the present species of plants and animals as older and stronger marked varieties, originated under a *natural selection* of the sorts best adapted to the circumstances and conditions of each place and time, in a way which may fairly be compared with the development of our domesticated animals and plants under artificial selection and care. It was the study of the domesticated races that suggested the theory."

It is not the design of the present work to develope the ingenious theory. It is more than that, and quite independent of any line of speculation, however curious. As the editor of the American edition very justly remarks: "It is a perfect treasury of facts relative to domesticated animals and some of the more important cultivated plants; of the principles which govern the production, improvement, and preservation of breeds and races; of the laws of inheritance, upon which all origination of improved varieties depends; of the ill effects of breeding in-and-in, necessary though this be to the full development and perpetuation of a choice race or breed, and of the good effects of an occasional cross, by which, rightly managed, a breed may be invigorated or improved. These and various kindred subjects are discussed scientifically, with rare ability, acuteness, and impartiality, by one who has devoted most of his life to this class of enquiries, and who discusses them in a way and style equally interesting and instructive to the professional naturalist or physiologist and to the general reader."

This extract conveys as full and adequate an idea of the general scope and intention of the author as it is possible to convey, but it is quite impossible to give any idea of the peculiar charm of the work to one who has not read it. Such a storehouse of information in regard to plants and animals many of which come under our daily observation, is seldom opened. The collection of facts is quite wonderful and for these alone the work is of the highest value, but the speculative views of the author in regard to the great problems of inheritance, reversion, influence of external conditions of life, development, and the like, presented in a new light with remarkable clearness and force, are by no means the least interesting and instructive.

We commend the book to the careful perusal of every thoughtful reader, with the remark that the American public is largely indebted to the enterprising publishers for offering it in so attractive a form and a much less price than it can be had for in England.

It is published in two neat volumes of over five hundred pages each and finely illustrated. The price by mail postpaid is six dollars or less than half the price of the English edition.

SOIL FOR BARLEY.

The soil for barley should be rich but lighter and sandier than is required for wheat. The seed should be deposited while the ground is fresh and moist after being tilled, so that it may vegetate soon and the plants have time to "baird" or spread out and cover the ground before the heat of the sun takes effect upon it. The effect of soil upon barley is well known. On heavy clay land the acreable produce is sometimes much greater than on light soils, but the grain is coarse, dark colored and unsuited for malting

A REMARKABLE YIELD OF HONEY.

It is reported that a bee raiser in Windham, Me., during two months and a half of 1867, obtained four hundred and forty-eight pounds of honey from two swarms of bees. The youngest swarm made thirty-five pounds in three weeks during September, which is considered a bountiful yield for the season

— An intelligent correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* says he is milking some cows that are not stabled, or are, at least, partly exposed, and that every cold spell of weather has checked the flow of milk at least one-fifth, and that the full quantity would not again be reached.

— Cotswold sheep are said to be in greater demand in England now than ever before—at a late sale fifty-five averaged $150 in gold.

The Vineyard.

THE VINE.

ITS CULTURE AND PRODUCTS.

The following is a report, to the United States commission at the Universal Exposition of Paris, in 1867, of the committee "on the culture and products of the vine." The commission consisted of Col. Wilder, Mr. Barry and others, and their report is of great interest and value:

The exhibition of wines at the Universal Exposition of 1867 was large. Every wine growing country of Europe, as well as Australia, Canada, California, and other sections of North and South America, were represented. As there were no jurors from the United States, our American wines were not subjected to so full and fair an examination as they were entitled to, and to remedy this omission a special committee, consisting of the undersigned, was appointed by the Board of Commissioners to make an examination of the wines of our own and other countries, and to report especially with reference to wine growing in America. To judge properly however, of the different kinds, of the qualities, cost, sanitary influence, and adaptability to our country—points upon which we would have been glad to report more fully—would require more thorough tasting and more time than the committee could command, or had a right to demand from the courtesies of foreign exhibitors or commissioners.

As regards French wines, full reliance cannot be placed on what is furnished to the American traveller at hotels or cafes, or even what is sold him at the shops, no matter what price he pays. It would, however, be doing French wines a great injustice to judge them by the qualities sold in this way, or exported to America. The great body of the wine consumers have palates as yet so unskilled, and the merchants of Bordeaux, and fabricators and imitators are so adroit, that it seems impossible for the honest wine grower here to come into such relations with the wine drinkers there as shall secure to the latter the benefits, sanitary and moral, which the French people themselves derive from the pure juice of the grape so abundantly produced in this country. It is not an unusual practice for dealers to buy of producers in the back country a coarse, deep red wine for 30 cents per gallon, and a strong white wine for 45 cents per gallon, mix and bottle them, and send them abroad labelled with all the high sounding names of "Medoc," to sell at enormous profits to unsuspecting foreigners.

The artificial wines than Bordeaux, in the country about Montpelier and Bezires, an inferior article, but perfectly pure, can be obtained of the producer at five and six cents per gallon, or one cent per bottle. Of late years, and since the abatement of the grape disease, the production of France has been very large, the 4,000,000 of acres in cultivation yielding an average of 1,200,000,000 of gallons, which would give to every man, woman, and child in the country, a half bottle full every day, even after allowing 200,000,000 of gallons for exportation.

Owing, perhaps, to the intimate relations between America and Germany, our wine commerce with that country is conducted in a much more satisfactory manner. A good deal of excellent German white wine now makes its way to us, and is highly appreciated.

Hungary, whose product is second to that of France only, can supply a wide range of varieties, and at prices extremely reasonable. As the Hungarian producers seem to know as yet, but little of chemistry, we suppose their wines to be generally pure, and as they are not yet fully introduced into the markets of the world, we should think they might be advantageously purchased to a greater extent than has yet been done.

Besides the sherry, of which we consume so largely, Spain has an abundant and rich vintage with which American consumers would be better acquainted if her merchants had more of the enterprise of those of Bordeaux.

Portugal also produces plenty of excellent and pure wines of which we know little, for hardly a drop is allowed to leave the country without being so strongly brandied as to lose its character as a wine, and become rather a spirituous liquor. Port wine is repeatedly dosed with spirits until it contains at least as much as 24 per cent. of alcohol. Fifteen years' age is required before it is fit to drink, not because the wine is slow to ripen, but because the spirit needs to remain 15 years before the disturbance it causes can subside, and the antagonistic ingredients of the mixture harmonize.

Notwithstanding bold and persistent assertions to the contrary, it has been satisfactorily proven to your committee that the adulteration is made not to preserve the wine, but solely to make it sweet and stimulating.

As America is destined to become a great wine producing country, her people ought to be better acquainted than they are with the higher grades of foreign wines, but they have as yet drunk so little of these, that their standard of excellence remain comparatively low. Now, except in California, none of the European vines will grow in America, and we are compelled to search in our forests, and develope in nurseries and vineyards the varieties which are in the future to be our reliance for competing with foreign producers, and finally, it is to be hoped, emancipating ourselves from them altogether. Of course then the higher our standard of taste is, that is, the higher our aim, the better will be our success. Our vine growers have much more to learn of the character and quality of good wines than they have of cultivation and manufacture, for really, as to the preparation of the soil, planting, cultivating, pruning and training the vines, gathering, selecting, and pressing the fruit, fermenting and keeping the wine, (white wine, at least,) our experienced vignerons have but little to learn of European rivals.

Our American vineyards compare very well with those of France, and so do our cellars, presses, and casks, so that an elaborate report on methods would be of but little benefit, and might even mislead, for there seems to be no one method in use here, in any stage of vine raising or wine making, concerning which there is not a confusion of practice and a conflict of theory, such as it is said they could produce no wine at all. Our native grapes are generally hardy, and will live wherever their fruit will ripen, but occasionally there is a severe season which seems to touch the very heart of the wood, and so enfeeble it that it falls an easy prey to disease. It was noticed that the mildew set in great destructiveness after the two hard winters of 1854 and 1856.

The thorough covering employed in Hungary would secure it against such occasional risks, and also might render it possible to grow European vines in our country. By its means, too, we could, perhaps, make the "Scupper" live in our northern States, and obtain from it a sparkling wine, of foam and flavor unsurpassed. From these considerations and others, we recommend to the wine growers of our more northern States to lay down and thoroughly cover their vines regularly every fall; and to those in milder regions, to bank up the earth against the stalks as is done in France.

We have derived most of our instruction in vine dressing from the Germans, in whose native country there are no sunbeams to spare: and the celebrated "Risling" grape is said hardly ever to ripen, and thus, perhaps, we have been led to attach too much importance to letting the fruit remain on the vine as long as possible before gathering.

PREPARING THE GROUND, PLANTING THE VINES.

This is probably as well understood in America as in France. We usually break up to the depth of two feet and drain thoroughly. In many parts of France they trench to the same depth, but in many other parts this is impracticable, unnecessary, or injurious. Here, the distance between the vines is from eighteen inches to two feet, according to their size. We, however, are compelled, by the greater vigor of our vines, to place them five and six feet apart.

In Burgundy, Champagne, and some other districts it is the practice to renew the vigor of the vines, by laying down the cane and rooting the plant in a new place, which quite breaks up the original lines, to the plough cannot be used. This is doubtless a good way to renew the strength of the plant, but it is objected to by high authority, on the assumption that the older the stalk is the better the wine will be; on the other hand, Champagne wine dressers have attributed to this practice in a great measure their almost total exemption from the vine disease.

But then again, others attribute that exemption to the general and long established custom of spreading over the vineyards a bituminous shale containing sulphur, a well known antidote; and here we would recommend most strongly to our countrymen a renewed and sustained effort to combat mildew with sulphur. The experience of France and other countries is entirely in its favor, and its use is still felt to be necessary, and is still kept up.

We think Americans have not been thorough enough, and patient enough. Let them try again, and this time let them begin early, and be sure to follow carefully those rules on the subject, which have been hitherto much better promulgated than observed. On rich and level land, a common plan in some districts is to set out double rows of vines at wide intervals, in fields chiefly devoted to other crops. The free exposure to sun and air thus secured seems largely to augment the yield, and this will be understood by any one who has noticed the superior productiveness of such of his vines as grow bordering on a wide alley or other open space. This is very different from planting vegetables, &c., among the vines, which is a bad practice.

WIRE TRELLIS.

These are becoming quite popular here, as we think they are in America also, notwithstanding the cheapness of wood. The size of wire preferred is number 16, and but two wires are used. Our large vines would need three wires. They are stretched to strong posts set 20 feet apart, passing intermediately through holes of smaller posts or stakes. On the lower line, about 18 inches from the ground, the fruit bearing wood is trained, while the upper line, about 16 inches above the other, supports the new wood. Many prefer to allow the fruit bearing cane to do service two years, instead of one only, as is the practice in America. There is no doubt that with wire trellises the pruning, tying, pinching off, &c., can be much more cheaply done than where the training is to stakes, and from the way the clusters depend from the horizontal cane, it is easy to see that there must be also a superior access of sun and air, and a greater ease in gathering the vintage.

It is a common practice to go through the vines with a plough every fall, and throw up a good ridge of earth against the stalks. The Hungarians have a more effectual way of guaranteeing against the cold of their vigorous winters, which is to lay the vines on the ground, cover them with straw, and on the straw throw the earth; without this it is said they could produce no wine at all. Our native grapes are generally hardy, and occasionally there is a severe season which will live wherever their fruit will ripen, but so enfeeble it that it falls an easy prey to disease. It was noticed that the mildew set in great destructiveness after the two hard winters of 1854 and 1856.

The thorough covering employed in Hungary would secure it against such occasional risks, and also might render it possible to grow European vines in our country. By its means, too, we could, perhaps, make the "Scupper" live in our northern States, and obtain from it a sparkling wine, of foam and flavor unsurpassed. From these considerations and others, we recommend to the wine growers of our more northern States to lay down and thoroughly cover their vines regularly every fall; and to those in milder regions, to bank up the earth against the stalks as is done in France.

We have derived most of our instruction in vine dressing from the Germans, in whose native country there are no sunbeams to spare: and the celebrated "Risling" grape is said hardly ever to ripen, and thus, perhaps, we have been led to attach too much importance to letting the fruit remain on the vine as long as possible before gathering.

SOIL AND EXPOSURE.

The soil of Medoc, where stand "Chateau Margeaux," "Chateau La Fitte," and "Chateau La Tour," is a bed of coarse gravel, among whose pebbles the eye can barely detect soil enough to support the lowest form of vegetable life. In the vicinity of Bezires, on the other hand, the land is rich and strong enough to yield any kind of a crop; yet Medoc grows wine that often sells for ten dollars per gallon, while that of Bezires sometimes sells for the half of ten cents per gallon. In Burgundy there is a long hill, on whose dark red ferruginous limestone sides a wretched thin covering of earth lies, like the coat of a beggar, revealing, not hiding, the nakedness beneath. Here stand little starveling vines, very slender and very low; yet here is the celebrated "Clos Vaugeot," and this is the hill, and these are the vines that yield a wine rivalling in excellence and value that of Medoc, and to the fortunate proprietor the *Cote d'or* is what it signifies, "a hillside of gold." At its base spreads out a wide and very fertile plain, covered with luxuriant vines, whose juice sells from ten to twenty cents per gallon.

If you go further northward and examine the hills of Champagne, you will find them to be merely hills of chalk; and these instances only illustrate the rule derived not from them alone, but abundance of others, that, for good wine, you must go to a dry and meagre soil. Yet we should be sorry to have to extend the rule, and say that the poorer the soil the better the wine, for there are certainly very few patches of ground in America that can match in poverty the mountains of Champagne, the hills of Burgundy, or the slopes of Medoc; nor would it do to conclude that manure should not be applied, for although some say it is hurtful to the wine in its quality, it is yet an open question whether this is so or not. Meanwhile the practice is to manure, although sparingly.

COLUMBUS NAVIGATOR.

"Columbus Navigator" is a dark, bay stallion; foaled in 1854; sired by "Old Columbus," out of a thoroughbred mare called the "Gerry Mare." "Navigator" stands 15 1-2 hands high, weighs 960 lbs., is of very good disposition, and possesses natural speed. He has never had six weeks' training in his life, but has trotted a mile in 2.34, with only his regular exercise. He was awarded the first premium for stallions at the Middlesex County Fair at Concord in 1865. He is now owned and kept at the Spring Hill Stock Farm, in Arlington, Mass.

If we have been in error, it would be well worth while to know it, for, besides the loss by shrinkage, the ravages of insects and birds, quadrupeds and bipeds, during the last fortnight of the vine dressers' watchings is most disheartening. Now, it is contended by good authority in France that early vintages are the best, and that it is important, not merely in regard to quantity but quality, to gather the fruit before it becomes over ripe. Possibly what is true of white wine may not be so of red wine, to which last named kind attention is so widly directed in Europe. Here the proportion of white wine to red is very small, and it may be said that red is the rule, and white the exception.

Our wine growers in America understand very well the principles to be observed in the manufacture of white wine, and many of them, as regards care and nicety, are as good models as need be desired. But it cannot be denied that the practice of selling the rarest and finest grapes for table use, and converting the unsalable into wine, prevails to a great extent among American vinegardists, and the result is the manufacture of much inferior wine. This has already injured the reputation of American wines, both at home and abroad. Of the much more complicated process of making red wine, however, American manufacturers are but little informed, for the reason that until recently they have had no grapes suitable for the purpose; but now that we have discovered those excellent varieties, the "Norton" and "Ives" seedlings, our estimate of the value of which has been very greatly raised by comparing wine from them with some of the highest grades of foreign productions, a few observations of methods of fermentation for red wine as practiced in France may be appropriate.

In France, they will make either white or red wine from the same grape; but in America they have grapes whose pulp is so rich in coloring matter that they yield a very pretty tinted wine without any further treatment than what is given to make white wine, and a pure white wine cannot be made from them; of this kind is the "Norton" seedling. Yet not for beauty alone do they put them through the process of fermentation on the skin, but because that process imparts qualities which, as affecting the palate, stimulation, digestion, &c., are quite different from what the other process imparts; many persons find red wine essential to their health, who cannot use white wine, and *vice versa*.

(To be Continued.)

The Poultry Yard.

CARE OF YOUNG TURKEYS.

The first diet offered to turkey chicks, should consist of eggs, boiled hard, and finely mixed, or cured with bread crumbs and the green part of onions, parsley, etc., chopped very small and mixed together so as to form a loose, crumby paste; oat meal with a little water may also be given. They will require water; but this should be put into a very shallow vessel, so as to insure against the danger of the chicks getting wet. Both the turkey hen and her chickens should be housed for a few days; they may then, if the weather be fine, be allowed a few hours' liberty during the day; but should a shower threaten, they must be put immediately under shelter. This system must be persevered in from three to four weeks. By this time they will have acquired considerable strength, and will know how to take care of themselves. As they get older, meal and grain may be given more freely. They now begin to search for insects, and to dust their glowing plumage in the sand. At the age of about two months, or perhaps a little more, the males and females begin to develope their distinctive characteristics.

In the young males, the carunculated skin of the neck and throat, and the horn like contractile comb on the forehead, assumes a marked character. This is a critical period. The system requires a good supply of nutriment, and good housing at night is essential. Some recommend that a few grains of cayenne pepper, or a little bruised hemp seed be mixed with their food. The distinctive sexual marks once fairly established, the young birds lose their names of "chicks" or "chickens," and are termed "turkey poults." The time of danger is over, and they become independent, and every day stronger and more hardy. They now fare as the rest of the flock, on good and sufficient food.

With respect to the diseases of the turkey, with them as with all other poultry, prevention is better than cure. The most important rules are: let the chicks never get wet, and encourage them to eat heartily by giving a good variety of food; yet to beware of injuring the appetite by too much pampering. Taking a pride in them is the great secret of success in the rearing of domestic poultry.—*Ex.*

KEEPING FOWLS IN ORCHARDS.

The public has yet to learn the full advantages of keeping poultry. Few seem to appreciate the service they may do among the trees in an orchard. Let any one try them in an orchard of quarter or half an acre, where they may be kept by picket fence, four or five feet high, putting in say one hundred and twenty-five fowls, and observe the result. He will avoid the annoyance in the garden of which so many complain, while they will work among the trees, doing just what is needed. Keeping the ground well cultivated, and destroying everything that can injure the fruit trees in the shape of bugs, worms or other insects, and lay a large number of eggs, which are a cash article, to say nothing of the chickens, which pay well for raising at the present time.

I have tried it, and I know it is so. I have about one hundred fowls, which have worked admirably among my trees, keeping the ground in good condition, keeping off the insects and promoting the growth of the orchard. I am satisfied that we have yet to learn the full benefits which may be derived from the proper management of fowls, and it is quite possible that the method I have suggested may offer the best way of getting our apple orchards into bearing condition again.—*Cor. Northern Farmer.*

Horticulture.

FRUIT TREES.

1. When fruit trees occupy the ground nothing else should—except very short grass.

2. Fruitfulness and growth of the tree cannot be expected the same year.

3. There is no plum that the curculio will not take, though any kind may escape times escape for one year in one place.

4. Peach borers will not do much damage when stiff clay is heaped up round the tree a foot high.

5. Pear blight still puzzles the greatest men. The best remedy known is to plant two for every one that dies.

6. If you don't know how to prune don't hire a man from the other side of the sea that knows less than you do.

7. Don't cut off a big lower limb unless you are a renter, and don't care what becomes of the tree when your time is out.

8. A tree with the limbs coming out near the ground is worth two trees trimmed up five feet, and worth four trees trimmed up ten feet, and so on till they are not worth anything.

9. Trim down not up.

10. Shorten in, not lengthen up.

11. If you had your arm cut off, you would feel it to your heart—a tree will not feel, but rot to the heart.

12. When anybody tells you of a gardener that understands all about horticulture and agriculture, and that he can be hired, don't waste a word of it, for both are no such to be hired. Such a man can make more than you can afford to give him, and if he has sense enough to understand the business, he will also have enough to know this.

CULTIVATION OF THE TOMATO.

A correspondent of the *Southern Cultivator* says that he raises fine crops of tomatoes in the following manner: In December, dig a ditch two feet deep, twenty inches wide; fill in one foot with solid stable manure, then mix the dirt from the ditch with same quantity of manure; fill in several inches above the surface. Let it stand until you want to set out your plants in spring. Then take pieces of plank two by four inches, and twelve feet long; put them in the ground two feet, say two pieces at the head of the ditch, and two at every eighth foot along the whole length of the ditch. Before setting out the plants, the surface of the ditch should be freshened up to half the depth. The plants should be set along the piece of plank, six feet apart, and as they grow up and require support, nail narrow slips or slats from one piece of plank to another, lengthwise, on each side, not exactly opposite to each other. Managed in this way the vines attain a great size and bear an abundant crop. This mode of culture may be more suited to the long, dry summers of the Southern States than to those of the Northwest.

THE BEST STRAWBERRIES.

A. B. Butler, of Columbus, Ohio, gives in the *Farmer's Chronicle*, his experience on the culture of the strawberry in Central Ohio. For a large plantation for market purposes, he recommends the Wilson for the first half, and the Jucunda for the last half of the season. The Wilson comes in nearly as early as any of the valuable sorts, and gives its best fruit in about two weeks. When it begins to fail the Jucunda comes well into bearing, and continues to produce its uniformly large sized berries to the close of the season.

STRAWBERRY BEDS

Should be carefully weeded out as soon as the state of the soil will admit. It often happens that this work is left until the plants are in bloom, or neglected altogether, much to the injury of the crop. It will pay to cultivate this crop well, and thereby secure the best results. All who have a plot of ground, though it be only a garden patch, should set out a strawberry bed, to furnish, if possible, an abundant supply of this delicious fruit, at least for home consumption.—*Journal of Horticulture.*

PEACH ON PLUM.

The *Horticulturist* says: "Wherever the peach does not succeed well planted upon its roots, because of the soil being too stiff, clayey or wet, it will be found that if the peach be budded on the plum it will thrive well, and give good crops of fruit, and, at the same time, give to the tree more hardihood to endure extreme changes of temperature." Hope this is true.

PLANTING GRAPES.

We do not advise

The Ploughman.

BOSTON: SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1868.

NEW ENGLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

The officers of the NEW ENGLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, having completed the arrangements, announce that the next Annual Fair of this Society will be held in the city of New Haven, during the first week of September next. Posters and programmes will be issued by the 25th inst.

DANIEL NEEDHAM, *Sec'y.*

Boston, June 2, 1868.

THE BOSTON SCHOOLS.

The volume just issued by the School Committee of the city of Boston, containing the annual report of the committee and the several sub-committees, and of the superintendent, is one which we have been much interested in reading. It is a handsome octavo of over four hundred pages, and contains a vast amount of statistical and other information, of value not only to our own citizens, but to all those everywhere who are interested in the cause of popular education, on which it is safe to say chiefly rest the strength and stability of our institutions.

The report of the committee, prepared by a sub-committee of which Thomas C. Amory Esq. was chairman, is an able document of something over a hundred pages, is dignified in tone and style, philosophical in its discussion of principles, comprehensive and far seeing in its views, and yet giving the general reader sufficient insight into details, to satisfy any one that the system pursued in Boston is as perfect as is possible to attain in a community as mixed as our own. We look with pride upon the system and its results as here laid before us, and admire the public spirit and ability shown by some of our ablest men who devote their talents gratuitously to the promotion of the interests of institutions which all have so much at heart.

To be sure Boston does everything for its schools. Money is lavished in erecting the most convenient and spacious buildings, in furnishing them with the most approved furniture, libraries and apparatus, and last but not least in securing for them the best teachers which are to be found. It is to the interest taken in them by the community, the fostering care of the committee, the constant and devoted labors of the superintendent, and the great ability and skill of the teachers, that we owe our distinction in this department.

From the statistics presented in the report, we find that Boston with Roxbury annexed has a Latin School, a Boys' English High School, two Girls High Schools, twenty-six grammar schools, and over three hundred primary schools. The number of teachers in all these schools is nearly seven hundred and fifty. The number of scholars educated in all of them during the past year was 33,402, and the salaries of teachers and incidental expenses amounted to $768,000. Yet with all these figures before us, we believe the schools are sustained in our city at a much less expense in proportion to our valuation than the average of other towns in the State.

Some of our grammar schools contain from eight hundred to a thousand pupils in one building, and the position of master is a most responsible one, having under the rules of the board the supervision of all the primary schools in his district, in many cases a very large number. The Masters of the Grammar Schools have a heavy responsibility therefore, and the highest order of talent is required to fill the position. We venture to say that a more able corps of teachers than that of our high and grammar school principals, cannot be found in any city in the world.

The more recently erected buildings for our grammar schools are models of convenience and adaptation to their objects, and have been erected at very heavy expense. The Norcross grammar school building, erected last year, cost, exclusive of the land, about $85,000. There is a constant pressure for more school accommodations, and the system is constantly expanding, as the population increases and the progress of modern improvements in this class of buildings developes. We have every reason to be satisfied with our educational system and the way it is managed. We take pride in showing our schools to strangers and we are determined to take the lead of the world in the perfection of our means and in the completeness and beneficence of its results.

FUNERAL OF MR. BUCHANAN.

The funeral ceremonies of ex-President Buchanan were celebrated with great pomp at Wheatland, Penn., Thursday the 3d. An immense concourse of people assembled at Wheatland, to pay the last sad tribute of respect to the deceased. The religious services of the mansion were conducted by Rev. Dr. Nevin, the President of Franklin and Marshall College. A procession was then formed, composed of the societies of the town, the students of Franklin and Marshall College, of which he had been a trustee for many years, a delegation from Harrisburg, a delegation from Philadelphia, a delegation from the New York City Government, numbering fifty, headed by May or Hoffman, the Committee of the Lower House of Congress, and many others of the personal friends, political admirers, and townsmen of Mr. Buchanan. Hon. Nahum Capen, of Massachusetts, was the only Representative present from New England. Nearly three thousand persons were in the line of procession. The band of music played a funeral march on the way to the grave. Masonic rites were performed, in addition to the religious services. All denominations of clergymen assisted at the grave. Business was universally suspended, and people crowded the streets through which the procession passed to Woodward Hill Cemetery.

THE NATIONAL DEBT. We learn from Washington that the Statement of the Public Debt, for June 1st, shows an increase of the total debt, less cash in the Treasury, of over 9 1-2 millions ($9,717,059), owing to the heavy disbursements of coin interest during the month of May. The gold bearing debt has been increased over 57 millions ($57,440,550), while the Seven-Thirty notes outstanding have been reduced about 58 millions. The coin in the Treasury has decreased $16,681,098. The currency increased $11,104,983, the latter owing to receipts of taxes upon incomes, and to the fact that some large requisitions from the War Department which were expected to be presented in May, were deferred until June.

NEWS FROM MEXICO. News from Vera Cruz to the 1st, state that Gen. Negrete had routed in the Chichignilo mountains the troops commanded by Gen. Vielez and others. Numerous skirmishes had taken place with Rivera's troops, who had pronounced against Juarez, and several prisoners had been taken. The revenue of the Mexican Republic for the coming year from duties and taxes is estimated at $18,000,000. Numerous pronunciamentos are taking place everywhere. Batanzo had pronounced against Juarez at Pichaco, proclaiming Porfiro Diaz as President. He was routed and his adherents put to fight. The Mexican army is to be reorganized, and will consist of four divisions of 4000 each.

— The people of Canada are in great fears of another Canada invasion.

— Fashionable China dinner sets are now decorated with a monogram letter.

CONGRESS.

The Senate last week passed a bill for the establishment of a government for the territory of Wyoming.

George C. Gorham of California has been elected Secretary of the Senate in place of John W. Forney resigned.

A bill has passed the Senate containing a provision that contracts to pay in gold may be enforced according to the terms of the contract.

The House bill for the admission of the Carolinas, Georgia, Louisiana and Florida has been debated at length in the Senate. An amendment to provide also for the admission of Alabama was [illegible] principal subject of discussion. It will be recollected that Alabama is the only one of the Southern States in which elections have been held, that did not adopt her constitution.

In the House nearly a whole day was devoted to the Ohio contested election case, resulting in a vote by which the sitting candidate, Mr. Morgan, was unseated and Mr. Delano the republican candidate was declared entitled to the seat.

The amended tax bill has occupied the principal part of the time in the House, and has been considered and debated in detail. The bill is of great length, and we are glad to see that the subject is receiving the careful attention of Congress. The bill is one which will engage the attention of Congress sometime.

The Senate and House disagreed on the amendments to the bill for the admission of Arkansas, and a committee of conference was appointed.

The Senate adjourned on the day of the funeral of ex-President Buchanan, out of respect to his memory, after listening to eulogistic remarks upon the deceased. The House did not adjourn, but appointed a committee to attend his funeral.

On Saturday, Mr. Pershan, of Maine, chairman of the Committee on Invalid Pensions, made a statement in reference to numerous classes of applications for pensions, where proof of the death of soldiers could not be made. Many such soldiers had been last heard from in rebel prisons; some on the battle field and some in hospitals. The Pension Department, he said, had established a rule that it shall be held sufficient, if proof can be made that the soldier disappeared under circumstances which would lead to the presumption of his death, and that he has not been heard of for two years. He mentioned this so that petitioners might know that instead of applying to Congress, they should apply to the Department, which would grant pensions under this rule.

The conference report on the bill for the admission of Arkansas on Monday was accepted by both Houses, and was sent to the President.

In the House the recusant witness C. W. Woolley was brought to the bar again last Monday, and being questioned signified his willingness to answer the questions of the investigating committee. He was remanded for further appearance before the committee. The internal revenue bill has been debated from day to day, but there was a prospect that it would be recommitted. The Chinese Embassy had a reception by Congress on Tuesday by invitation.

FIRE AT WINDSOR. The tobacco warehouse and cigar factory of Col. E. N. Phelps at Windsor, Ct., a brick building 50 by 80 feet and three stories high, was totally destroyed by fire last Sunday evening. The building was also occupied by the offices of the Sequassow Woollen Company and a shoe store. Everything was destroyed. Loss, $60,000; insurance, $45,000, $35,000 of which is in Hartford companies, and the balance is divided between six New York companies. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

WESTON FAILS AGAIN. Last week Wednesday Edward P. Weston, of walking notoriety, undertook for a wager to walk one hundred miles in twenty-three hours on the Riverside trotting course. He walked ninety and one half miles in between twenty and twenty-one hours, when he entirely gave out, becoming so ill that he could keep nothing on his stomach.

FIRE IN NEWTON. A fire at Newton Lower Falls, on Saturday evening, destroyed Wales' Hotel and stable and an adjoining house. The fire originated in the stable. Cause unknown. Loss about $15,000; partially insured. Capt. Almon, of Triton Engine Company, West Newton, was severely injured by the falling of a wall.

☞ The Probate Court for Middlesex County will hereafter be held at Cambridge on the 1st. 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of every month except August, and at Lowell the 3rd Tuesdays of January, March, May, July, September and November. This is under a late act of the legislature, and the vacation is changed from July to August, and an increase of eight terms of the Court.

INCOMES FOR 1867. The aggregate amount of taxes on incomes in the Third Congressional District during 1867, and the amounts received for business licenses are as follows: Income taxes, $692,965; last year, $837,609; decrease, $144,644. Licenses, $302,490; last year, $288,755; increase, $13,735.

THE HIDE AND LEATHER BANK DEFALCATION. We understand that the defalcation in the Hide and Leather Bank foots up to the lively sum of $430,000. If lofty figures give character to a scheme, this certainly possesses that element.

PROTECT THE VINES. Watson's Plant Protectors, advertised in another column of our paper, are the thing for which all who have attempted the raising of tomato plants, squashes, and other vines in the open air have been wishing. We have used them, and so have others in our neighborhood, and with abundant success. They are simple, cheap, and effectual. A dozen of them cost but $2, and will save $50 worth of vines, against the ravages of bugs, cut worms and all kinds of insects. Give them a trial.

BOSTON AND GLOUCESTER. The steamer "N. P. Banks" will commence her regular trips on Monday, 15th inst., leaving Boston at 4 P. M., and Gloucester, at 7 A. M.

☞ The *Valley Gleaner*, published at Lee, Mass., appeared last week in an enlarged form and otherwise improved. Alexander Hyde, Esq., is to be an associate editor.

— The Massachusetts Horticultural Society held its first meeting for the season a week ago.

— Seal catching off Newfoundland has produced fully a million of dollars worth of skins this season.

— The bricklayers of Boston and vicinity have five dollars per day.

— The Chinese Embassy, headed by Mr. Burlingame, were cordially received by our Government, and delighted with all they saw.

☞ Charles Ockford, of Detroit, Mich., the sixty hour skater, has conceived the idea of making the perilous passage over the Falls of Nisgara in an India rubber life boat of peculiar construction. The boat will be an oblong, with a mean diameter of eight feet six inches thick at top and sides and three feet thick at the bottom. A shaft of the same material will extend from side to side in the centre on which will be swung on a pivot a seat, to which the adventurous occupant will be fastened. Openings at the top will be an aperture sufficiently large for him to get inside, after which it will be filled with air and closed up. It is calculated that sufficient air can be retained to sustain life about twenty minutes. A small cable will be attached to a ball, by which it will be towed after the descent shall have been made, for which purpose parties will be stationed in boats immediately below the falls.

LEGISLATIVE.

The bill in relation to erecting stables within fifty feet of a church in the city of Boston has been rejected by the House. The Hoosac Tunnel bill has passed both Houses, appropriating $5,000,000 to complete the tunnel. It is proposed to put it under contract to be completed in seven years, and the work is to be performed under the direction of the Governor and Council.

The Governor transmitted to [illegible] ton, James M. Stone, Commissioner upon the repairs and alterations at the State House. The Governor states that much has been accomplished which was not embraced in the original plans contemplated in the resolve. The amount of former appropriation was $170,000; amount already expended $153,896 91; unexpended balance of appropriation $16,103 09; unsettled accounts $110,423 97; amount of appropriation required to pay all outstanding accounts $94,320 88; total cost of work on building $215,379 26; cost of improvements not included in estimates $80,000; cost of improvements included in estimates $135,379 26.

The bill to establish the county seat of the county of Berkshire at Pittsfield and for other purposes, was debated at length and ordered to a third reading. A motion to submit the question to the people of the county was rejected.

The Committee of Conference on the non-concurrence in the Senate amendments to the resolution in favor of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, reported that the House should concur. Some discussion followed, which showed that the main opposition to the appropriation for Williams College had been withdrawn, and the report of the committee was accepted. This gives $75,000 to Williams College in addition to the 75,000 to the Museum of Comparative Zoology.

The resolve fixing the pay of members, clerks, etc., of the Legislature came up in the orders of the day, and motions to make the pay of members $6 per day instead of $5, and the pay of the assistant clerk $850 for the session instead of $750, were lost. The resolve and that fixing the pay of the doorkeepers, etc., were then passed to be engrossed.

The bill for building a bridge from Boston proper to East Boston has passed both Houses after considerable discussion.

A resolve has passed to pay $1000 to the family of John H. Brooks, who was killed sometime ago in Westfield by a State constable.

The Legislature adjourned *sine die* Wednesday. The session has lasted over five months, and although the usual amount of business has been done, very few matters of exciting public interest have come up for discussion, the license law being the most important. Most of the bills passed are those relating to private town and corporation interests.

PROGRESS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Telegraphic dispatches report the completion of 600 miles of the Union Pacific Railroad. The rapidity with which this railroad has been constructed is without precedent in all the history of railroad enterprises. Two years ago, only 40 miles had been built, and yet, at the close of the working season of 1867, 340 miles were in active operation. Through the winter months an accumulation of material for extending the road gave renewed vigor this year, and the fact that 60 miles have been built and equipped since the frost was so far out of the ground as to admit of track laying, shows that that promise will be fulfilled. An immense force of laborers is at work under skillful leadership, and before the end of the season, at least 350 more miles will be added to the completed distance. There will then be finished more than 900 miles west from Omaha, or more than one-half the distance to Sacramento. The Union Pacific Railroad Company, which are doing this great work, are offering for sale their First Mortgage Bonds at par and accrued interest from January 1st, in currency; particulars concerning which will be found in our advertising columns.

These Bonds have unusual provisions for security. The charter granted by Congress makes them a *First Mortgage* upon the entire line, taking precedence even of the government's claim, the latter holding a second lien as security for its advances. The receipts from way business already show a remarkably successful operation of the line. During the eight months ending December 31, 1867, the net earnings were more than three times the interest upon the Company's Bonds, and the traffic must be greatly increased as the road progresses.

AMERICAN INVENTIONS IN ENGLAND. A letter writer sojourning at a watering place called Malvern, in England, writes:

"The water cures and the water cure processes carried on in so many of the private lodgings, make the demand greater than the actual supply; so the authorities have sent to town for the American pump which has had such a brilliant success in Abyssinia. For the past week crowds have gathered in the streets to see the tubs being filled, and twenty feet, the pumps be ewed on, and a clear stream of water pumped out. Curious and useful inventions are almost of course attributed to Americans, they have brought out so many. The English fashion is never to seek or even admit a new way of doing anything so long as the old way will answer. The American fashion is never to do anything in the old way if one is possible to find a new one. The Americans will go ahead if they make things—the English are disposed to let well alone, and also to let ill alone. 'What was good enough for my father and grandfather is good enough for me,' is a pious and conservative sentiment, but not a progressive one."

— Faneuil Hall is to be used for free public worship on Sunday afternoons.

— Steeples are being taken down in Boston faster than they are being put up.

— Judge Hoar recently refused a bill of divorce to a man who charged his wife with habitual intemperance, on the ground that he was a commonor seller against the law, and had compelled his wife to tend bar.

— The two Liverpool steamers sold in Boston were bought for a round million less than it would cost to build and equip them.

— Dickens sent over seventeen hundred dollars to defray the cost of printing two hundred and fifty copies of the "Old Curiosity Shop" in raised letters, for the use of the blind in the South Boston Asylum.

— The ring around the sun caused a deal of speculation, but has not as yet resulted in any satisfactory explanation.

— The new fountain on the Common, presented by Gardner Brewer, Esq, is one of the most beautiful specimens of ornamental art, and attracts thousands of observers.

— The Queen professes to like Disraeli so much because he makes such a good husband.

— The "man about town" who makes his living by whistling Yankee Doodle, thinks he shall have to get his whistle lined with gutta percha.

— A tornado recently untoofed a portion of the South Carolina State House.

— The late Senator Douglas's remains, after exactly seven years' burial, were found in as perfect a state of preservation as when they were laid away to their rest.

— Twenty million bushels of wheat are promised by California this year.

— The throwing of bouquets at public performers of one sort and another has become a regular department of business.

— Six thousand dollars worth of counterfeit money were found near Newark, hidden in the top of a tree, the rogues having been pretty close pushed.

— A Chicago shoemaker cut his throat with a shoe knife, because he was guilty of a misfit. Wo hope the craft will not all be quite so conscientious.

— A three thousand dollar diamond ring was stolen from a Chicago jewelry store, a reward of one thousand dollars offered for it, and a man brought it in and walked out with his thousand dollars.

READ AND RUN.

— Cork whiskey is called light refreshment.

— Diamonds can be manufactured by a chemical process, which will tend to make them cheap and common.

— The physician "whose sands of life are running out" has put a stop to the [illegible] run, it seems, and got married.

— The newest wrinkle for a kid glove is a monogram on the back of it.

— The Czar of Russia has sent the Sultan of Turkey a present of five fleet horses. A hint to mount and be off.

— Austria maintains her army at a million of men.

— The Italian government is making an effort to clean out the brigand system that infests portions of that beautiful peninsula.

— Prussia and France are engaged in a rivalry as to which shall have the larger army, and war or debility must follow as an inevitable consequence.

— Connecticut feels the deserved compliment of having the New England Agricultural Fair this year. New Haven is the favored city.

— Relic hunters are cutting up all the trees around Gettysburg for canes.

— A stock company has been formed in England to grow asparagus for the London market.

— The friends of "Mark Twain" in San Francisco have presented him with a silver brick, implying that he is a perfect specimen of that article.

— They have had a real Booth aparte in New York, and all the young ladies tried to get hold of him; but he kept himself out of harm's way.

— Tupper has been making verses in praise of Disraeli.

— In Florida, under the new constitution, all persons offering to vote in 1880 for the first time will be required to comply with educational qualifications.

— The trotting parks have got their choicest nags in the stalls, preparatory to the opening of the racing season.

— The city of Lowell denies that there are more spindles going in Fall River than on the Merrimack.

— Cottage trunks, one and a half story high, are to be seen at the various railroad stations now.

— The Emperor of China's letter to the President is twenty-five feet long.

— Mexico is opening another revolution. There'll be nothing left there to *revolute*, by-and-bye.

— Fifty millions of dollars worth of farm animals is estimated to have been lost the past year.

— For a doting parent to get up a bridal outfit in New York for a favorite daughter, it costs not less than five thousand dollars.

— Suits are all the style of dress for ladies, many of them affect marriage suits, and a good many divorce suits.

— The Czar of Russia is rapidly becoming a confirmed drunkard.

— There are those who hold that we shall become rich and powerful as a nation, according as we make improvements in working the iron ore of which we possess such immense beds.

— Callicott, the convicted New York Internal Revenue Collector, has been found guilty of frauds and sentenced to the penitentiary for two years. He was not long ago Speaker of the Assembly.

— The Massachusetts legislature was guilty of some fast legislation, at the very close of its session, involving the payment of large sums of money.

— Weston, the "walkist," has begotten two sets of opinions concerning his way of doing things.

— The seven year locusts come out strong and lively in Philadelphia, to the delight of boys and birds.

— It was an odd ending to the proposed prize fight between McCoole and Coburn, that they were shut up in the same room of the prison for forty days, and straightway went to playing cards and drinking beer together.

— The Phi Beta Kappa Society of Bowdoin College will be addressed this year by Rev. Charles Beecher.

— The crop prospects are widely speculated about in the Western papers, and all sides take courage.

— Bone deposits several square miles in extent have been discovered in South Carolina.

— The cause of Kit Carson's death was disease of the heart.

— Steel rails are very much talked of by the different railroad companies.

— Chicago threatens to have a population of two millions within twenty years. Perhaps so.

— The steamship Virginia, from Liverpool, arrived in New York the other day, having eleven hundred passengers and fifteen cases of small pox.

— Many people in Connecticut have been badly burned by peat speculations.

— Fashionable weddings are very common now—more so than happy marriages.

— The "Antiques and Horribles" are to parade in Charlestown on the 17th.

— There is a great hegira now from New York into the surrounding country towns. High rents are the reason.

— The "Boot Black Association" of Boston permits each member to set his own price for a "shine," so that five cents will procure one now.

— Faneuil Hall is to be used for free public worship on Sunday afternoons.

— Steeples are being taken down in Boston faster than they are being put up.

— Judge Hoar recently refused a bill of divorce to a man who charged his wife with habitual intemperance, on the ground that he was a commonor seller against the law, and had compelled his wife to tend bar.

— The two Liverpool steamers sold in Boston were bought for a round million less than it would cost to build and equip them.

— Dickens sent over seventeen hundred dollars to defray the cost of printing two hundred and fifty copies of the "Old Curiosity Shop" in raised letters, for the use of the blind in the South Boston Asylum.

— The ring around the sun caused a deal of speculation, but has not as yet resulted in any satisfactory explanation.

— The new fountain on the Common, presented by Gardner Brewer, Esq, is one of the most beautiful specimens of ornamental art, and attracts thousands of observers.

— The Queen professes to like Disraeli so much because he makes such a good husband.

— The "man about town" who makes his living by whistling Yankee Doodle, thinks he shall have to get his whistle lined with gutta percha.

— A tornado recently untoofed a portion of the South Carolina State House.

— The late Senator Douglas's remains, after exactly seven years' burial, were found in as perfect a state of preservation as when they were laid away to their rest.

— Twenty million bushels of wheat are promised by California this year.

— The throwing of bouquets at public performers of one sort and another has become a regular department of business.

— Six thousand dollars worth of counterfeit money were found near Newark, hidden in the top of a tree, the rogues having been pretty close pushed.

— A Chicago shoemaker cut his throat with a shoe knife, because he was guilty of a misfit. Wo hope the craft will not all be quite so conscientious.

— A three thousand dollar diamond ring was stolen from a Chicago jewelry store, a reward of one thousand dollars offered for it, and a man brought it in and walked out with his thousand dollars.

PROGRESS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Telegraphic dispatches report the completion of 600 miles of the Union Pacific Railroad. The rapidity with which this railroad has been constructed is without precedent in all the history of railroad enterprises. Two years ago, only 40 miles had been built, and yet, at the close of the working season of 1867, 340 miles were in active operation. Through the winter months an accumulation of material for extending the road gave renewed vigor this year, and the fact that 60 miles have been built and equipped since the frost was so far out of the ground as to admit of track laying, shows that that promise will be fulfilled. An immense force of laborers is at work under skillful leadership, and before the end of the season, at least 350 more miles will be added to the completed distance. There will then be finished more than 900 miles west from Omaha, or more than one-half the distance to Sacramento. The Union Pacific Railroad Company, which are doing this great work, are offering for sale their First Mortgage Bonds at par and accrued interest from January 1st, in currency; particulars concerning which will be found in our advertising columns.

These Bonds have unusual provisions for security. The charter granted by Congress makes them a *First Mortgage* upon the entire line, taking precedence even of the government's claim, the latter holding a second lien as security for its advances. The receipts from way business already show a remarkably successful operation of the line. During the eight months ending December 31, 1867, the net earnings were more than three times the interest upon the Company's Bonds, and the traffic must be greatly increased as the road progresses.

THE MARKETS.

The market for breadstuffs is dull and prices have a downward tendency. The receipts of Butter are light, with a fair demand and full prices are obtained. Cheese is firm at quoted rates. Eggs have advanced, and are firm at 23@24c ₱ dozen—stock light. Wholesale price 28c ₱ doz—stock light.

Live Hogs are lower. The Beef and Pork market is steady at quoted rates. Lard is lower. Good Jackson White Potatoes are worth $1 25@1 30 ₱ bush. Beans are firm at $3 80 for choice hand picked pea, and Medians at $3@3 25. Choice Eastern Dried Apple is worth 12@14c ₱ lb. Hay goes off slowly at $33@34 for prime Northern and Eastern, and $17@18 for second qualities. For prices of other articles see quotations in another column.

Ashes—Pots are steady, with sales at 8½@9¼c; Pearls are in demand and higher, with sales at 10½@11¼c ₱ lb.

Coal—Market quiet and unchanged. English Cannel is dull, and selling at $20 ₱ ton. Picton is in moderate demand, with cargo sales at $7 50@7 75; and of Sydney at $8@8 25 ₱ ton. Pennsylvania and Anthracite is a shade firmer, with large consumers inclined to lay in supplies for future use, and stocks are light for the season. Sales at a range of $6@6 50 ₱ ton, and retail lots at $7@7 50 ₱ ton, as to size and quality.

Cotton—Market very dull and prices unchanged. We quote middling 37c; good ordinary 36c; low middling 30c; middling 31c; good middling 32½c ₱ lb.

Dry Goods—Bleached sheetings and shirtings are without change. The print market is firm for all seasonable styles. Delaines are steady and in fair demand at 18c for ordinary styles of Pacific, Manchester, Hamilton and Lowell. Other styles of cotton goods are without material change.

Fish—Sales slack and prices barely sustained. Small lots of Nova Scotia have been sold at $6 25@6 50. New mackerel are arriving pretty freely. We quote for large No. 3, $12@12 50. Pickled Herring remain as last week, say $5 50@6 50 ₱ bbl. for large shore and choice Labrador. For Box Herring there is a tolerable demand; sales at 25@35c for No. 1, and 40@45c for scaled. Salmon continue at about $32 ₱ bbl. for Halifax, and $36 ₱ tierce for Newfoundland.

Flour—The market is quiet for all grades, and quotations are unchanged. We quote Western superfine at $8@8 50; common extras $9 25@10 25; medium do $10 50@11 50; good and choice Ohio, Indiana and Michigan $12 50@13; Illinois and St Louis $14@16 50 ₱ bbl. Boston City Mills range from $11@16 ₱ bbl, and fresh ground second and first qualities from Lawrence command $13 50@15 50 ₱ bbl.

Grain—The market for mixed corn is a little weaker, and sales at 1 20@1 21; sales of white at 1 16. Oats are dull. Sales of Western at 94c. Southern and Canada are held at 91@93c ₱ bushel. Shorts are dull at $32@34. Fine Feed and Middlings are nominal.

Hides—Market firm, with a good demand for all choice grades of South American. Sales Rio Grande cow at 30½@31c; wet salted do at 16½c; Buenos Ayres cow at 29½@30c; Buenos Ayres ox and cow at 28½c; Buenos Ayres at 24c, gold; wet salted Texas at 12½c; do do at 13c; Texas kips at 24c; New Orleans dry at 24c; wet salted Western, 12½@13c; and dry do at 22@23c ₱ lb. Calcutta Hides are firm and in fair demand, with sales of slaughter at 23c, currency; and 15½c, gold, to arrive, and dead green at 13@13½c, gold.

Hops—Market dull and prices tending down for all but the better grades of domestic. Sales in small lots, at a range of 45@60c for domestic, and 40@45c for foreign.

Iron—Scotch Pig is quiet, with sales of Gartsherrie and other brands No. 1, in small lots for consumption at $42@44 ₱ ton for the various brands. American is dull and unchanged, with sales of retail lots at $39@45 ₱ ton for the different numbers. Charcoal Pig is selling at $45@55 ₱ ton, as to brand. Bar Iron is in moderate demand, with sales of English and American at $85@90 ₱ ton for common, and $95@100 for refined. Cast Steel is selling at 18@23c ₱ lb for English, and 21@23c for American.

Leather—Hemlock sole is firm and in good demand, with sales at 23@28c, the outside rate for good heavy weight Buenos Ayres; oak do is selling at a range of 35@40c for sides and 40@45c for crop. Buffalo sole is quiet, at a range of 22@26½c the outside rate for good light weights. Rough upper is firmer and more quiet, with sales at 30@34c for heavy, and 37@43c for light taps. Calf is dull and grain finish; oak do is steady with sales at 37@48c. Rough calfskins are selling more freely at a range of 80@90c; finished do are selling at 95c@$1 30, as to quality and weight. Finished leather is in better demand, and carriers are expecting soon to realize a fair margin on their products. Sales of wax at 23@29c, as to grade; kip is selling at 23@28c; grain, 25@28c for heavy and 20@25c for light; pebbled, 20@24c; buff, 22@28c; enamelled, 20@24c; patent 20@26c; per foot, splits, 30@35c ₱ lb for common, 40@50c for slaughter, and 45@60c for African. Harness leather is selling at 37@40c ₱ lb for country, and 48@53c for Boston tannages, including both hemlock and oak.

Lime—Sales of 1,500 casks Rockland at $1 20 ₱ cask.

Molasses—Market quiet, with the trade operating cautiously, and sales mostly by auction. Sales of Sagua at 48c; Cienfuegos at 58@59c; and Barbadoes at 61@64c ₱ gal.

Naval Stores—The market for Spirits Turpentine is more settled, with a better demand both for consumption and export at reduced rates. Sales at 49½@50c; closing at 48@49c. Tar is firm at $4 37½@4 50 ₱ bbl. Rosin is dull, and prices of the low grades have further declined, with sales No. 2 at $3 37½ ₱ bbl. Pitch is quiet at $4@4 25 ₱ bbl. for Southern.

Oil—The market for Linseed is quiet, with sales at $1 13@1 14 ₱ gallon. Lard Oil is easier, and selling at $1 50@1 60 for Western and Boston extra, and $1 35@1 40 for No. 1. Fish Oils are selling at 23@27 ₱ bbl. for Shore, Bank and Straits. Sperm Oil is in fair demand at previous rates Sales of Crude at $2@2 05 ₱ gallon, and refined at 2 10@2 20 for unbleached, and $2 25@2 30 for bleached. Whale is in active demand, and prices are higher. Refined is selling at 88@90c ₱ gallon.

Paraffine Products—Paraffine Oil is selling at a range of 32@45c ₱ gallon; Downer's Pure do 60c; do Machinery Oil, 55c; Seecomb's Spindle Oil, 45c. Crude Paraffine Wax Cake, 12c ₱ lb; Refined do, 30c; Candles, 33@35c ₱ lb.

Paper Stock—No. 1 Canvas, 10c; No. 2 do., 6½@6c; No. 1 Linen do., 7c; Cotton Batting 8@9c; No. 1 White Rags, 11@11½c; No 2 do., 6½@6c; No. 1 Colored Rags, 7@8c; No 2 do., 5c; Mixed Woolen Rags, 1½@2c; Print Papers 4½@5c; Waste do, 1½c ₱ lb. Manila Rope, 4½@4½c.

Sugar—Market quiet, but very firm for the refining grades. The grocery grades are in moderate request, the refined article being most wanted by consumers. Sales Cubs, at 13@13c for No. 13 to 20, whites selling at the outside rate; good refining Cuba at 11½c; fair to good grocery at 12@12½c; and Porto Rico at 12½@13½c ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are in fair demand both from the local and Western trade. Sales at 16½@16½c for powdered, granulated and crushed, and 14@15½c for coffee crushed.

MONEY AFFAIRS AND BUSINESS.

The past month has been a quiet one in money matters and business generally. The present month, however has opened with more encouraging features. Money is easy in most directions, and the high rates of interest are the exceptions rather than the rule. The move in Government securities has caused an active demand for call loans, which are furnished, strictly returnable on call at four per cent, while five per cent is the rule, with exceptional cases for small sums on higher rates. The rule for discounts is six to seven per cent for prime paper, and even much higher rates are still demanded for the lower grades of paper.

The gold market has remained steady with but slight changes, with a fair amount of sales.

Government securities are in active request, and within the past week or two, the transactions for some descriptions have been much extended both in Boston and in New York.

Stocks are beginning to improve after a long season of unprecedented quiet and dullness. Railroads are firm with an increasing demand, as the business of most roads shows a large gain over the previous year. There are many indications of a speculative movement in many classes of securities.

Business shows little improvement. The season has been late, and grumblers have been busy. The cold spring has prevented the usual active demand for many articles of clothing, which has been a disappointment to such as have given a large outlay in that direction. The promise for the coming crops is highly encouraging however, and high prices it is believed will cease to rule, and the prospect is fair that the present year will bring about a more favored state of things. It is well therefore to move cautiously, than that business men should be too large purchasers on a falling market.

THE HEADLESS ROOSTER. A remarkable phenomenon is on exhibition at Jersey City, in the shape of a rooster whose head was cut off three months ago in California, and which, notwithstanding this decapitation, is still alive, and walking about. This may seem incredible, but seeing is believing and we have the assurance of a well known and verac ous citizen of Boston that he has actually seen the bird in question. It is fed by the process of cramming, that is, the food is introduced into the gullet and then rammed down like a cartridge.—*Courier.*

— Use Dr. Day's Sanquinalo or Blood Purifier

Latest Foreign News.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LIVERPOOL, June 4. John Bright, M P., was entertained this morning at a public breakfast, given by prominent members of the Liberal party in this city. Mr. Bright made an eloquent and powerful speech. After reviewing the policy of the various Tory administrations up to the present time, on the question of the Irish Church, he drew a strong contrast between the course of the present Premier and that of Mr. Gladstone in dealing with this matter. He advised the Liberals to put forth all their strength in the next Parliamentary election, and with great earnestness and warmth of language, exhorted the people of Great Britain to support the Liberal party, declaring that the success of its policy only means the adjusting of the dissensions of Ireland and perfecting her Union with England.

The distinguished speaker was frequently interrupted by applause and was loudly cheered at the conclusion of his remarks.

LONDON, June 5. Official despatches from Gen. Napier, dated Adeguit, May 21, have been received. A small detachment of troops will remain at Zoulla. All the remaining troops of the expedition have gone forward to Annesley Bay to embark for home. The last despatch dated June 1, reports that the royal crown of the late King Theodore, which the soldiers captured in Magdala, was returned to his Queen, who remained at the capital. Gen. Napier also states that the great flood swept through the Sooroo defile causing great damage and rendering the road impassable. The loss of life, however, was small; only six natives were drowned instead of six hundred as reported. The health of the soldiers was good, notwithstanding the heavy rains.

ROME, June 4. A banquet was given here on Tuesday last to T. Buchanan Read, at which ex-Minister Adams and a number of American artists were present.

LISBON, June 4. The United States steamer Shamrock, which sailed for New York on Wednesday, has put back leaking.

LONDON, June 5. In the House of Commons this evening an amendment to the Suspensory bill was offered, placing the office tenures under the Maynooth College grant on the same basis as livings in the Irish Church. The amendment was opposed as destructive, and not suspensory, in accordance with the character of the bill under consideration, and was rejected by the House. The House then voted in favor of permitting new appointments to be made to the Maynooth College, and also in favor of the continuance of the regium donum during the pleasure of Parliament. The Suspensory bill was then passed in committee. The announcement of the result was received with cheers.

LONDON, June 6. Despatches dated May 30, from Gen. Napier, state that he hoped to reach the coast of the Red Sea at Zoulla by the 1st of June. He parted company with Kussai, his native ally, the day before.

PARIS, June 6. The American fleet under Admiral Farragut is still at anchor in the harbor of Brest. Admiral Farragut will visit this city before the fleet leaves.

FLORENCE, June 6. The Pope has sent an agent to the United States to enlist troops there for the Papal army. Gen. Garibaldi has written several very earnest letters to his friends and to the authorities in America, entreating them in behalf of the Liberal party of Italy to discourage the project.

BRUSSELS, June 7. Le Nord newspaper asserts that the opinion widely prevails in Paris that war will break out in Europe before the close of next autumn.

VIENNA, June 7. Prince Napoleon has arrived from Baden. He was received by the Emperor Francis Joseph, with whom he has held a close consultation. The object of the Prince's mission is unknown.

The Lower House of the Reichsrath has voted to fund all the different forms of the national indebtedness with the exception of lottery obligations, placing the rate of interest at 5 per cent. and imposing a heavy tax on coupons.

BERLIN, *June 7.* M. Bismarck urges the adoption by the nations of Europe and America, of treaties establishing an uniform international system for the measurement of the tonnage and capacity of shipping. He proposes the English method of measurement as the best basis for such a system, but suggests that it be modified by the application of the metrical principle. The North German Confederation is prepared to open negotiations with foreign governments on this system.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 7. The Emperor of Russia has issued a ukase setting free all persons of foreign birth now exiled in Siberia and all natives of Russian Poland who are sentenced to less than 20 years exile.

CURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA. In these times of rabid dogs, the following recipe for the cure of hydrophobia may be of service to the public. The bite must as soon as possible be bathed with warm vinegar and water, and when this has dried a few drops of muriatic acid poured upon the wound will destroy the poison of the saliva, and relieve the patient from all present or future danger.

OVER-EXERTION, either of body or mind, produces debility and disease. The usual remedy is to take some stimulant, the effect of which is the same as the exertion, but leaves the system more exhausted. The true way is to fortify the system with a permanent tonic like the Peruvian Syrup (a protoxide of iron), which gives strength and vigor to the whole system.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, June 2, by Rev. Dr. Nehemiah Adams, Mr. Harvey M. Rockwell to Miss Louise, daughter of Boston.

June 3, by Rev. James Reed, William H. McNeil of Lancaster, to Frances C., youngest daughter of the late John Ware M. D.

June 8, by Rev. Thomas J. Adams, D. D., Mr. Charles F. Gardner to Miss Emma F. Holmes, both of Boston.

In Dorchester, June 4, by Rev. N. Bemis, Mr. Charles H. Ewer to Miss Mary S. Cazen, both of D.

In Brighton, June 4, by Rev. D. T. Packard, Mr. Jo

New Advertisements.

Haying Tools at Low Prices.

JUST received a full assortment of Scythes, Rakes, Forks, Rifles, Scythe Stones, &c., &c., from the best makers, and offered at prices that will satisfy the most economical, by

E. H. WARDEN.
Framingham, Mass.
jel3 4t

Wanted.

A MAN and WIFE thoroughly competent and reliable, to take charge of and work on a farm Applications may be made by letter dir cted A. B. C., Post Office Box 2259, Boston. Reference should be given, and all particulars, jel3 3t

Jersey Cow and Bull.

FOR SALE, a pure blood JERSEY COW four years old, very fine—also a two year old BULL, pedigree given.

R. L. DAY,
31 Kilby, and 16 Lindall Street.
Boston, June 8, 1868. jel3 3t

Pure Jersey Stock.

THE subscriber has for sale seven head PURE BLOOD JERSEY HEIFERS, from 4 months to years old.

GRAD FROST,
14 Summer Street, Boston,
or Waltham St., West Newton.
je13 3*

500 Photographs

OF distinguished men and beautiful women, mailed for 50 cents. Address

BLACKIE & CO.,
740 Broadway New York.
je13 12t*

Ornamental Trees.

NORWAY SPRUCE, AUSTRIAN PINE, SIBERIAN ARBOR VITÆ, GUATANTEA, AMERICAN ARBOR VITÆ, GOLDEN, VARIEGATED HEDGE PLANTS, SILVER LEAVED and SUGAR MAPLE, BLACK ASH. For sale at Lawn Farm Nurseries, Framingham.

W. G. LEWIS.
je13 3t

HAYING TOOLS.

1000 Doz. Scythes.
2000 Doz. Rakes.
800 Snaths.
600 Gross Scythe Rifles.
600 Gross Scythe Stones.
Horse Rakes of different kinds.
Drag Rakes, &c. &c.
Scythes Damaged by Water, 75c
Scythe Stones.

We have now got, what we have long been trying to get the

MANCHESTER SCYTHE STONE,

the one that will not glaze, that will sharpen a Scythe easier, and give a very smooth, keen edge,—by far the best thing in the market. At wholesale and retail at the

Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store
OF
WHITTEMORE, BELCHER & CO.,
34 Merchants' Row, Boston.
je13 3t (Manufactory at Chicopee Falls, Mass.)

Guardian's Sale of Land.

By virtue of a license from the Judge of Probate, for Middlesex County, I will sell by Public Auction, all the right, title and interest which Nellie I. Brainard, late of Woburn, deceased, had at the time of her decease in the following lot of land, situate in Reading, in said County, and bounded as follows, viz: Northerly by Wm. B. Brainard, the first lot was the homestead of said Wimn. on Ash Street; also about four acres on Main Street, being all that was set to Joseph H. Brainard, the house of Jerome Park r; also about five acres of meadow on John Street, adjoining the land of Isaac Parker.

Sale on the premises, THURSDAY, July 2d, 1868, at four o'clock, P. M.

LOAMMI G. RICHARDSON, Guardian.
Reading, June 9, 1868. je13 3t

Guardian's Sale of Real Estate.

By virtue of a license from the Judge of Probate, for Middlesex County, will be sold at Public Auction, on the premises, on MONDAY, June 29, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the right and interest which Nellie I. Brainard, late of Woburn, deceased, had at the time of her decease in the following described Real Estate, viz: About three fourths of an acre of land with the buildings thereon, situated in Woburn, bounded easterly on Essex, and bounded on the north and west by land of A. Pattiber, east by land of Samuel Bancroft, and south by the road leading from Essex to Gloucester. Terms cash.

ABBY P. HASKELL, Guardian.
South Reading, June 12, 1868. je13 3t*

Agents Wanted

TO SELL THE

FARMERS' HORSE BOOK,

BY ROBERT STEWART, M. D. V. S.,

A book that no Horse Owner can afford to be without

See Editorial Notice in another column.

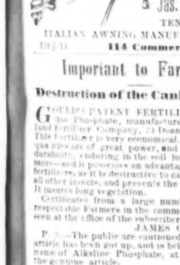
15,000 testimonials from all parts of the country. Agents readily make from

$100.00 to $200.00 PER MONTH.

Selling this book. Send for a Circular and terms, to the Publishers.

ZEIGLER McCURDY & CO.,
614 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
je13 3t

Important to Agricultural Societies.



We have made this season a large NEW PAVILION, suitable for FAIRS and PUBLIC CELEBRATIONS, a duplicate of fifty smaller ones now in use. Let us reasonable terms.

Jas. Martin & Son,
TENT, FLAG AND ITALIAN AWNING MANUFACTURERS,
114 Commercial Street.

Important to Farmers.

Destruction of the Canker Worm.

GOULD'S PATENT FERTILIZER, the Alkaline Phosphate, manufactured by New York and Fertilizer Company, 74 Doane Street, Boston. This fertilizer is very economical. Its stimulating qualities are of great power, and possesses great durability, enduring in the soil for three years or more. It is free from all adulterations with other fertilizers, as it is destructive to canker worms and all other insects, and prevents the rot in potatoes. It insures long vegetation.

Certificates from a large number of the most respectable Farmers in the commonwealth, may be seen at the office of the subscriber, 31 Doane Street.

JAMES GOULD, Agent.

P. S.—The public are cautioned that a spurious article has been got up, and is being sold under the name of Alkaline Phosphate, at a less price than the genuine article. je13-1*

Convention Chorus Book.

A collection of Anthems, Choruses, Glees and Concerted Pieces, for the use of Musical Conventions, Choral Societies, etc. The object of this work is to furnish at a very low price, the best music of the classes above enumerated. It contains 14 Sacred and 17 Secular pieces from Oratorios, Operas, &c., and is the cheapest book of the kind published. Price 50 cts. Mailed free.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, 277 Washington Street.
je13

The Stimpson Scientific Pen.

For sale by

D. A. FISK,
General Agent,
SHELBURNE, MASS.
To whom address all orders. 6t-je6

FARMERS

Who intend selling their Farms, and others who have Real Estate of any description for sale, or others who may wish to purchase should first consult and carefully examine

GRAY'S
NEW ENGLAND
REAL ESTATE JOURNAL,

the only paper published in New England devoted exclusively to Real Estate interests.

Issued each monthly, at $2 per annum, in advance.

Single copies by mail, POST PAID, upon receipt of five cents.

Second volume commenced JAN 1st, 1868.

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AND
JAMES GRAY'S
REAL ESTATE AGENCY,
No. 4
SCOLLAY'S BUILDING,
Jan25 BOSTON, MASS. tf

Spinal Curvature.

SPINAL DISEASES, Weakness and Curvature of the Spine, treated by a new invention, with superior facilities unequaled. Henry J. Bigelow, M. D., Wm. Read, M. D., Henry G. Clark, M. D., W. J. Warren, M. D., and others, of Boston, Spring, used in the cure of the Curvature of the Spine, and recommend it as efficient, and comfortable to the patient." My Illustrated Pamphlet ex NOW, on Washington st., Boston, Mass. je13-4tp

Agents Wanted!

MALE OR FEMALE to sell my new and splendid steel Engraving, "From Shore to Shore," or Old Age. A perfect gem. Address B. B. RUSSELL, Boston, Mass. je13-11tp

Have You Sent for that Case of

HUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS?

And if not, why not? you need it every day, or may require it any hour; that FEVER or CHOUP, or COUGH, or RHEUMATISM, or PILES or COLIC may come suddenly, and it will cost you more in time, case, to do without it. Send, or go at once and get Warner's Safe Cure. Be warned, preparation is preservation—in this case.

The price is only $10.00, all complete with book of directions, and will be sent to any address in the States on receipt of the money. Address HUMPHREY'S SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE CO., 562 Broadway, New York. Send for our Almanac.

apr4-13tp

Administrator's Sale.

By virtue of a license from the Hon. Judge of Probate Court for the County of Middlesex, will be sold at Public Auction, on Monday, June 29th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. on the premises, all the real estate of Thomas Farrell, deceased, to wit: A dwelling house and lot of land containing about one half of an acre, situated on the north side of Warren street, in Randolph, near the depot, on the Old Colony and Newport Railroad. Conditions cash.

GEORGE TALBOT,
Administrator de bonis non.
Stoughton, June 1, 1868. je6 4t

Cheap Salt

FOR FERTILIZING PURPOSES!!!

AT

"OLD SALT HOUSE,"
49 Long Wharf.

ALSO, Coarse Fine Salt in sacks, and all the different brands of English Dairy Salt. Turks Island, Bonaire, Trapani, Cagliari, St. Martins, and other kinds of coarse Salt for packing Provision. For sale by

JAMES OAKES.
mch14-13t

600 MILES
OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

Are now finished and in operation. Sixty miles of track have been laid this spring, and the work along the whole line between the Atlantic and Pacific States is being push d forward more rapidly than ever before. More than twenty thousand men are employed, and it is not impossible that the entire track, from Omaha to Sacramento, will be finished in 1869 instead of 1870. The means provided are ample, and all that energy, men and money can do to secure the completion of this

GREAT NATIONAL WORK,

at the earliest possible day, will be done.

The UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY receive:

I.—A Government Grant of the right of way, and all necessary timber and other materials found along the line of its operations.

II.—A Government Grant of 12,800 acres of land to the mile, taken in alternate sections on each side of its road. This is an absolute donation, and will be a source of large revenue in the future.

III.—A Government Grant of United States Thirty-year B nds, amounting to from $16,000 to $48,000 per mile, according to the difficulties to be surmounted on the various sections to be built. The Government takes a second mortgage as security, and it is expected that not only the interest, but the principal amount may be paid in services rendered by the Company in transporting troops, mails, &c. The interest is now much more than paid in this way, besides securing a great saving in time and money to the Government.

IV.—A Government Grant of the right to issue its own FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, to aid in building the road, to the same amount as the U. S. Bonds, issued for the same purpose, and no more.

THE GOVERNMENT PERMITS the Trustees for the First Mortgage Bondholders to deliver the Bonds to the Company only as the road is completed, and after it has been examined by United States Commissioners and pronounced to be in all respects a first-class Railroad, laid with a heavy T rail, and completely supplied with depots, stations, turnouts, car-shops, locomotives cars, &c.

V.—A Capital Stock Subscription from the stockholders, of which over Eight Million Dollars have been paid in upon the work already done, and which will be increased as the wants of the Company require.

VI.—Net Cash Earnings on its Way Business, that already amount to MORE THAN THE INTEREST on the First Mortgage Bonds. These earnings are no indication of the vast through business that must follow the opening of the line to the Pacific, but they certainly prove that

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

upon such a property, costing nearly three times their amount

Are Secure beyond any Contingency.

The Company have abundant means in their treasury, and make no appeal to the public to purchase their Bonds, as the daily subscriptions are entirely satisfactory; but they submit that, for entire security and liberal returns, there is certainly no better investment in the market.

The Union Pacific Bonds are for $1000 each, and have coupons attached. They have thirty years to run, and bear annual interest, payable on the first days of January and July at the Company's Office in the City of New York, at the rate of six per cent. in gold. The principal is payable in gold at maturity. At the present rate of gold, these bonds pay an annual income on the r cost of

Nearly Nine Per Cent.,

And it is believed that they may soon be at a Premium.

The Company reserve the right to advance the price of their bonds to a rate above par at any time, and will not fill any orders or receive any subscriptions on which the money has not been actually paid at the Company's office before the time of such advance.

Parties subscribing will remit the par value of the bonds and the accrued interest in currency at the rate of six per cent. per annum, from the date on which the last coupon was paid.

Subscriptions will be received in Boston by MATTHEW BOLLES & CO., 90 State Street, C. E. FULLER & CO., 2 State Street,

POWER, GIDDINGS & TORREY, 74 State Street,
STONE & DOWNER, 28 State Street,
B. W. GILBERT, 18 State Street,
SPENCER, VILA & CO., 13 Congress Street,
PAGE, RICHARDSON & CO., 12 State Street,
NATIONAL HIDE AND LEATHER BANK,
NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE,
FOGG BRO'S & BATES, 20 Congress Street,
KIMBALL, FYCOAT & BENNETT, 8 State Street.

JOHN E. M. GILLEY, 5 Devonshire Street, and in New York

At the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau St.,
AND BY
John J. Cisco & Son, Bankers, 59 Wall St.,

And by the Company's advertised Agents th ough out the United States.

Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New York, and the Bonds will be sent free of charge by return express. Parties subscribing through local Agents, will look to them for their orders delivery.

A PAMPHLET AND MAP FOR 1868 has just been published by the Company, giving fuller information than is possible in an advertisement, respecting the Progress of the Work, the Resources of the Country traversed by the Road, the Means for Construction, and the Value of the Bonds, which will be sent free on application at the Company's office, or to any of the advertised Agents.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer,
May 23, 1868. je6 4t NEW YORK.

Raymond's Elevator.

THE success that has attended the use of the Raymond Elevator the two past years, assures us to offer it to the farmers of New England with confidence. All who have used it consider it cheap and as indispensable as the Mowing Machine, as the following among the many testimonials will show:

TESTIMONIALS.

BOSTON, April 2, 1867.

I witnessed the operation of the Raymond Elevator on many occasions during the last season, and was satisfied that it was a great saving of labor and time, and exceedingly well adapted to the purpose for which it was designed. It struck me as being the best that I had ever seen in use, and worthy of general introduction. CHAS. L. FLINT.
Sec'y State Board of Agriculture.

Average time in pitching off hay, 7 minutes to the ton; labor reduced 1 one fifth as compared to hand labor, and tha. of mowing away in nearly the same proportion. CHAS. P. PRESTON,
Sec. Essex Co. Ag. Society.

It is vastly superior to any other fork in use, saving a great amount of labor and time.
STEELE BROTHERS,
Hartford, Conn.

It reduces the labor of 30 minutes to 7 to 10 minutes, and it is easy work to use it and leaves the hay in better form to mow away.
JOHN S. ANDERSON,
ROBERT ANDERSON,
JOHN ANDERSON,
Pres. Franklin Co. Ag. Soc'y.
P. F. & R. F. BISHOP.

Nearly Nine Per Cent.,

And it is believed that they may soon be at a Premium.

The Company reserve the right to advance the price of their bonds to a rate above par at any time, and will not fill any orders or receive any subscriptions on which the money has not been actually paid at the Company's office before the time of such advance.

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JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer,
May 23, 1868. je6 4t NEW YORK.

PREMIUM HORSE HOE.

PRICE $12.00.

FOR THE CULTIVATION OF

CORN, POTATOES, AND THE VARIOUS KINDS OF ROOT CROPS.

Is extensively in use, and has won an unrivalled reputation, especially in rough or stony land, or hard, compact soils.

It cannot be clogged or choked with weeds, witch grass, stubble, sods, or manure, running free and clear in all kinds of soil, and is the most valuable implement ever invented for destroying witch grass.

The rear ploughs can be contracted to 18 inches, and expanded to 36 inches in width; they are also reversible, so that the soil may be turned toward or from the row at pleasure, the wheel gauging the depth from 3 to 7 inches.

A pair of extra large rear plows, made for hilling-up, will do the work of several hands; price $1.50 per pair.

It is a complete pulverizer of the soil, and is generally preferred to the crossing plough, or to the harrow, in mellowing the surface of ploughed land preparatory to putting in the crop, and for covering manure near the surface without disturbing the inverted sod or other vegetation previously buried by the plough.

☞ A farmer cannot afford to do without one.

FOR SALE AND MANUFACTURED BY

F. F. HOLBROOK & SMALL,
(Successors to J. NOURSE, formerly of RUGGLES, NOURSE, MASON & CO.)

NATIONAL PRIZE GOLD MEDAL PLOUGHS, PATENT SWIVEL PLOUGHS,

Harrington's Patent Combined Seed Sowers and Hand Cultivators, Plow Castings, &c.

10 South Market Street and 10 Chatham Street,
Opposite Quincy Market, BOSTON, MASS. Send for Circular. my30 tf

KNIFFEN MOWERS,
AND
HORSE RAKES,

BUILT AT WORCESTER, MASS.,
BY THE
KNIFFEN MOWING MACHINE CO.

Unique in Construction! Unequalled in Operation!

THE rapid introduction of our Mowers is unparalelled by any other machine, in the same space of time. For light draft, perfect execution, simple construction and durability, they are, and will remain, unsurpassed.

Both wheels are driving wheels.

Tubular castings securing strength and lightness.

One fourth the number of bolts, no bevel gears, and one half the amount of shafting found in other machines.

Draft adjustable and reduced to a lower point than any other machine.

Thrown *entirely* out of gear at one movement, leaving nothing but the wheels in motion.

Knives play perfectly free, in *any position*, whether horizontal or perpendicular.

Adapted to rough or smooth ground, side hills, embankments, ditches, &c.

Stop and start without backing more readily and more surely than any other.

DECIDEDLY THE BEST MOWER EVER PUT IN OPERATION. TRY THEM!

OUR WHEEL RAKES

are more simple in construction and work easier and more satisfactory than any other rake in use.

Warranted to give satisfaction.

For sale in Boston by E. E. LUMMUS, Agent, at No. 10 South Market street.

Send for Circular. tf-mar7

DODGE HAYWARD'S
FERTILIZING COMPOUND.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1868, by DODGE HAYWARD, in the Clerk's Office for the District of Massachusetts.

ALL ORDERS FOR THE ABOVE FERTILIZER

MUST BE ADDRESSED TO

JAMES OAKES,
OLD SALT HOUSE,
49 LONG WHARF, BOSTON, MASS.

Free consultations with Mr. HAYWARD, may be had at the Office of Mr. OAKES, where he will be happy to exhibit the highest testimonials from his pupils, representing some of the most intelligent farmers in New England, who have practically tested this Compound for four or five years past.

CLIPPER MOWERS
AND
REAPER.

1 Horse, No. 1, 3½ feet, 39 inch Wheels	$110.
1 Horse, No. 2, 4 feet, 39 inch Wheels	$120.
2 Horse, No. 3, 4½ feet, 32 inch Wheels	$130.
2 Horse, No. 4, 4½ feet, 36 inch Wheels	$140.
Or 5 feet	$145.

THIS machine is offered to the public as an ESTABLISHED FACT, its success is attributable to its *market* superiority of principles, material and workmanship. The *steel* guards, shoes, knives, fingers, frame, &c., the adjustable height of cut while at work, adjustable gear shifter, enclosed gearing and shafting excluding dust from the journals, the lifting of the outer end of the finger bar first by the lever, greater safety of the front cut, the front draft causing ease of draft, with absence of neck weight on the pole bar, the absence of machinery between the wheels, the great length of axle avoiding side draft, and trampling the swath with the more common modern advantages, declare its distinctiveness and account for its popularity. The best recommendation and for the one horse clipper sanctions the award of the GOLD MEDAL at the great trial at Auburn, New York, in 1867. The fact that our stock has annually failed to supply the demand, and that orders are already in for double the number built last year, warrants the solicitation that those who need attend to it soon.

Samples are on exhibition at the Agricultural Implement Store of F. F. HOLBROOK & SMALL, 10 South Market Street, opposite Quincy Hall, Boston. Mass., and with agents generally.

GEO. B. WEAVER, Newport, R. I.,
Manufacturer for Eastern New England.
my9 8t

WARNER'S

SULKY REVOLVING HORSE RAKE.

THE BEST RAKE NOW IN USE.

FARMERS OF NEW ENGLAND AND EASTERN NEW YORK, please forward your orders. Our Rake has taken the highest premium, our price, or the cost of freight to any Railroad Station in said territory to which the Rake may be directed to be sent, if made after the first of June next.

Payment to be made for Rakes ordered, by the first of September next.

Please send for Circulars which will give full particulars.

H. J. FAY & CO., Manufacturers.
North Wilton, Vt., April 18, 1868. my16-6t

Bay and Granite State
MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
WOODEN WARE, WOOD TURNING,
AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE,

for receiving and selling all descriptions of

AGRICULTURAL ARTICLES.

Manufacturers are solicited to send samples and prices.

FERTILIZERS, of the best kinds, will be kept for sale.

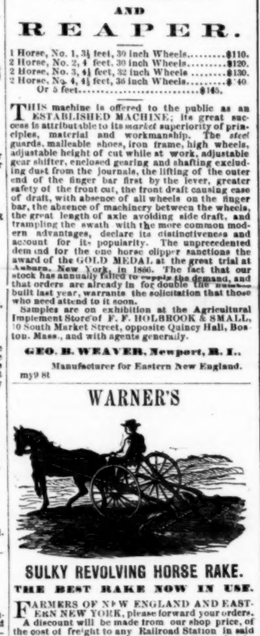
GARDEN SEEDS AND TOOLS, MOWERS, HORSE RAKES, PLOUGHS, CULTIVATORS, FEED CUTTERS.

Ross' Famed Horse Cultivator and Hoe Combined.

Consignments of Agricultural articles solicited.

MILFORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE.
OFFICE, No. 48 CENTRAL WHARF,
mar28 BOSTON. tf

Mass. Horticultural Seed Store,



SHAKER VILLAGE, Mt. Lebanon, N. Y.,
May 10, 1868.

MR. EDWARD FOWLER, writes to the New York Agency, Messrs. J. O. Baker & Co.—says: It gives me pleasure to add my testimony for your benefit and the public generally, in favor of the "Ammoniated Pacific Guano," which I have used for several years past. I have more particularly noticed its beneficial effects on crops of Onions and Oats.

Oats in this vicinity were generally a light crop last season, but those sown with "Pacific Guano" Ammoniated Guano," yielded splendidly. I have never tried it on Corn but believe it would be uniformly good. I shall continue to use it, and when first introduced to my notice, I was disposed to rank it with other inferior manures imposed upon the public. But I now use it in preference to all other guano. The five tons ordered of you have been received in good order. I shall this year try it on various crops and could write other interesting matter when I shall be enabled to speak more definitely. 2t-je6

Ammoniated Phosphate of Lime.

It is claimed that this is one of the best compounds for

FERTILIZING THE SOIL,

and in addition to this quality, it is claimed that it so-assess the property of destroying the larvæ or eggs of insects, worms, lice and slugs, or in a word, all the vermin that destroy the crops and blight the hopes of farmers and gardeners. It is claimed that

GRAIN, VEGETABLES AND FRUIT

are produced of *superior quality* by using this Fertilizer.

Corn and peas especially growing more rapidly and having a dark green color. Cucumbers are also grown rapidly, and when sprinkled with a liquid made from this compound, are kept free from bugs.

It is also particularly valuable for grass vines. In brief, it is claimed that any soil which needs to be enriched or purified cannot be properly prepared without the

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE.

An article for the especial purpose of destroying insects and bugs on vines, and promoting a healthy growth of plants, has prepared and put up in bottles. The above may be obtained from

J. S. HOBBS & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS,
Corner Souths Market-st and Commercial Streets.
☞ Entrance 14 Commercial Street.

PRICE OF AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE.
In casks of 200 lbs.....3½c
Packages of 8 lbs.....75c
13t april1

MARTIN'S EAGLE PLOUGHS,

ARE for all purposes the CHEAPEST and BEST Ploughs in the market. They have stood the test of years, and of the thousands we have sold there has not been one f llure.

Great *strength* is combined with very *light draft*, and the manner in which the large sizes turn a furrow in heavy sward land is not excelled by any Plough in the world.

—ALSO—

Gibbs' Patent Cylinder Plough.

Among other good qualities this magnificent Plough is noted for, is its *great lightness of draft* and the *ease with which it is managed in the field*

One man says that his boy, who never held a Plough in his life before, makes his field look as well with one of the CYLINDER PLOUGHS as any of its neighbors who have had the experience of 20 or 30 years.

Another says he would not part with his CYLINDER PLOUGH for $5.

And so says every one that has used it.

We also have on hand the best pattern of

Side Hill and Subsoil Ploughs.

☞ *EVERY PLOUGH WARRANTED* ☜

THE STANDARD
UNION MOWING MACHINE.
WHITCOMB'S
FAMOUS HORSE HAY RAKE.
The Celebrated Bucklin Harrow.
WILLIS'S LATEST
IMPROVED SEED SOWER,

which is pronounced by all who have used it to be the only perfect machine in the market.

All our *great market gardeners* use it and will not have any other.

The best is always the CHEAPEST. Price $15. One of the largest and best assortments of

SHOVELS, SPADES, FORKS, HOES, RAKES, &c. &c., as well as

GARDEN, GRASS & FLOWER SEEDS,

in any quantity.

PLANTS, TREES, &c.

WILSON'S CELEBRATED PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

PURE PERUVIAN GUANO,
GROUND BONE, Pure and Unadulterated.
SEED POTATOES of all kinds.
GRAFTING WAX, &c. &c.

, CATALOGUES GRATIS. May be found at

JOSEPH BRECK & SON'S,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,
51 & 52 North Market Street,
BOSTON, MASS. tf

CURE YOUR HORSES.

DR. DADD'S
HORSE AND CATTLE MEDICINES

are the only preparations adapted to the

Cure of Diseases of Domestic Animals,

now before the public, which are compounded by a scientific man. Their uniform success has proved them to be the

STANDARD REMEDIES

of the day. Examine the list and then call upon your druggist for the *article* individual by the disease you wish to cure.

CONDITION POWDERS.

For General Ill Condition, Loss of Appetite, Staring Coat, Horse Distemper, Humors, Mange, Scratches, &c. Every Farmer and Horseman should keep them on hand; an occasional dose for Breeding Mares, Cows, or Swine, are worth their weight in gold.

COUGH POWDERS,

Cure COUGHS, COLDS, HEAVES, Thick Wind and all Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.

WORM POWDERS.

The only preparation ever offered to the public that will effectually remove this scourge of the horse. By carelessness or inattention in feeding, this trouble is very prevalent, and is often allowed to continue for months before proper notice is taken of it. Some of the symptoms of worms are general LOSS OF ENERGY, CULLNESS LOSS OF FLESH, STARING COAT, HIDE BOUND, and a VORACIOUS APPETITE, while little or no good is derived from the food consumed. In all such cases, a GOOD WORM POWDER are of more value than $10.00 worth of meal or oats. Thousands of valuable an male are ruined annually by these pests, that might be saved by the Powders.

URINE POWDERS,

For all Obstructions of the Kidneys, Bladder, or Urinary Organs, Swelled Legs, Dropsy, &c.

LIQUID BLISTER,

Cures RINGBONES, SPAVINS, SPLINTS, CALLOUSES, and ENLARGED JOINTS.

HEALING BALSAM,

For CUTS, WOUNDS, BRUISES and SADDLE GALLS. It has no equal for the cure of Chapped Hands, Teats, &c.

DADD'S LINIMENT,

Has cured more cases of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Sprains of the Muscles or Tendons of the Back, Stiffe, Lameness of every description, and Enlarged Joints, within the last eighteen years, than all other Liniments combined.

DR. DADD'S
HOOF AND MANGE COMPOUND,

Cures MANGE, SCRATCHES, THRUSH, BRITTLE HOOF, QUARTER CRACKS and OLD PURIFIED SORES, by a few applications.

For LICE ON POULTRY or CATTLE, it is invaluable.

DADD'S
CORDIAL DRINK,

For COLIC, BOTTS, FLATULENCY, STOPPAGE OF WATER, and like diseases, should always be kept on hand.

DR. DADD'S
COMPOUND CHLOROFORM LINIMENT,

is designed more particularly for the human system, being entirely free from oil or nucleanliness of any kind

FOR

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, GOUT, LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, SORE THROAT, DIPTHERIA, WHITE SWELLINGS, EARACHE, HEAD ACHE, CONTRACTED CORDS,

and the whole class of complaints where an embrocation is indicated, it is without a rival. As a

PERFECT PAIN ANNIHILATOR

It exceeds all the inventions of the age. Its effect in old chronic cases of RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA AND WHITE SWELLINGS, has been almost miraculous.

, $1.00 packages of Powders, or $1.50 Bottles of Liniment, containing one-third more than can be purchased for the same money in smaller packages will be forwarded by Express, with *special directions or advice* for their use, on receipt of the price.

Direct—

S. N. THOMPSON,
SOLE PROPRIETOR,
Southboro', Mass.

Sold by GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., 36 Hanover Street, Boston, and by Druggist throughout the country. eop26-4*-4

Spring Styles
—OF—
HATS AND CAPS,
—OF—

EVERY VARIETY OF STYLE AND PATTERN NOW READY AT

JACKSON'S,
101 Court & 59 Tremont St.,
feb14 BOSTON. tf

Mercantile Savings Institution,

No. 48 Summer Street, corner of Arch.

ALL monies deposited in this Institution, commence drawing interest on the first day of each month. The extra dividend which has just been declared increases the interest on deposits at the rate of seven per cent. per annum for the past five years. my8 2m

10 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON,

A few doors below the Museum.

All kinds of Seeds. Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Dahlias, Plants, Horticultural and Agricultural Tools, Books, &c.

BOUQUETS and FRUITS of all kinds furnished for Parties. A. C. BOWDITCH.

, Orders for Bouquets, Wreaths, Cut Flowers, &c., received and promptly executed. my23-4t

A Valuable Farm for Sale.

Containing about 100 acres, situated about 1 mile from Amesbury and Salisbury Mills. The buildings are on rising ground, 150 feet from road, and are finely located. The soil is in excellent state of cultivation—the Meadow, good Pasture, a large variety of choice Fruit, &c. About 1000 cords of standing wood in a thrifty condition. It presents uncommon inducements to persons looking for a good farm, a comfortable home and pleasant residence.

Inquire of WM. E. GRAY, 1 Traveller Building. my9 tf

B. W. Gilbert,
SUCCESSOR TO
GILBERT & SONS,
BANKER,
18 STATE STREET, BOSTON,
DEALER IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
STOCKS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
And Agent for
Central and Union Pacific Railroad Bonds.
☞ Maps and Pamphlets furnished. tf-jan25

E. Frank Coe's
AMMONIATED
SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

SOLD to the trade by J. A. TUCKER, Sole Agent for New England, at 13 Doane Street, Boston. Send for Circular. mch14 13t

Wood's

GOLD PRIZE MOWER,
—AND—
Lock Jointed Wheel Horse Rake,
CHALLENGE THE WORLD.

Every Machine warranted in every particular. The Mower took the highest prize, "a Gold Medal," at the Paris Exposition, 1867, and the Rake took the premium at the New England States Fair, 1867.

TAYLOR'S HAY TEDDER,
The Cheapest, Simplest and Best in the Market.

Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store of
WHITTEMORE, BELCHER & CO.,
34 Merchants Row, Boston.
Manufactory at Chicopee Falls, Mass. my30-6t

CLIPPER MOWERS
AND
REAPER.

1 Horse, No. 1, 3½ feet, 39 inch Wheels	$110.
1 Horse, No. 2, 4 feet, 39 inch Wheels	$120.
2 Horse, No. 3, 4½ feet, 32 inch Wheels	$130.
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Or 5 feet	$145.

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GEO. B. WEAVER, Newport, R. I.,
Manufacturer for Eastern New England.
my9 8t

WARNER'S

SULKY REVOLVING HORSE RAKE.

THE BEST RAKE NOW IN USE.

FARMERS OF NEW ENGLAND AND EASTERN NEW YORK, please forward your orders. Our Rake has taken the highest premium, our price, or the cost of freight to any Railroad Station in said territory to which the Rake may be directed to be sent, if made after the first of June next.

Payment to be made for Rakes ordered, by the first of September next.

Please send for Circulars which will give full particulars.

H. J. FAY & CO., Manufacturers.
North Wilton, Vt., April 18, 1868. my16-6t

Bay and Granite State
MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
WOODEN WARE, WOOD TURNING,
AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE,

for receiving and selling all descriptions of

AGRICULTURAL ARTICLES.

Manufacturers are solicited to send samples and prices.

FERTILIZERS, of the best kinds, will be kept for sale.

GARDEN SEEDS AND TOOLS, MOWERS, HORSE RAKES, PLOUGHS, CULTIVATORS, FEED CUTTERS.

Ross' Famed Horse Cultivator and Hoe Combined.

Consignments of Agricultural articles solicited.

MILFORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE.
OFFICE, No. 48 CENTRAL WHARF,
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Mass. Horticultural Seed Store,

SHAKER VILLAGE, Mt. Lebanon, N. Y.,
May 10, 1868.

MR. EDWARD FOWLER, writes to the New York Agency, Messrs. J. O. Baker & Co.—says: It gives me pleasure to add my testimony for your benefit and the public generally, in favor of the "Ammoniated Pacific Guano," which I have used for several years past. I have more particularly noticed its beneficial effects on crops of Onions and Oats.

Oats in this vicinity were generally a light crop last season, but those sown with "Pacific Guano," Ammoniated Guano," yielded splendidly. I have never tried it on Corn but believe it would be uniformly good. I shall continue to use it, and when first introduced to my notice, I was disposed to rank it with other inferior manures imposed upon the public. But I now use it in preference to all other guano. The five tons ordered of you have been received in good order. I shall this year try it on various crops and could write other interesting matter when I shall be enabled to speak more definitely. 2t-je6

Ammoniated Phosphate of Lime.

It is claimed that this is one of the best compounds for

FERTILIZING THE SOIL,

and in addition to this quality, it is claimed that it so-assess the property of destroying the larvæ or eggs of insects, worms, lice and slugs, or in a word, all the vermin that destroy the crops and blight the hopes of farmers and gardeners. It is claimed that

GRAIN, VEGETABLES AND FRUIT

are produced of *superior quality* by using this Fertilizer.

Corn and peas especially growing more rapidly and having a dark green color. Cucumbers are also grown rapidly, and when sprinkled with a liquid made from this compound, are kept free from bugs.

It is also particularly valuable for grass vines. In brief, it is claimed that any soil which needs to be enriched or purified cannot be properly prepared without the

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE.

An article for the especial purpose of destroying insects and bugs on vines, and promoting a healthy growth of plants, has prepared and put up in bottles. The above may be obtained from

J. S. HOBBS & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS,
Corner Souths Market-st and Commercial Streets.
☞ Entrance 14 Commercial

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN AND NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE----BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1868.

The Poet's Corner.

For the Massachusetts Ploughman.

IN THE CHURCHYARD.

BY MAY MAURICE.

The busy day is over, and to this calm retreat,
Where rest the dear departed, I come with willing feet,
And in the crimson twilight, beneath the vaulted sky,
Call back the loved ones vanished, and fancy they reply;
In strains of sweetest music, floats down their solemn psalm,
And on my troubled spirit, the words distill like balm.

"Why pine," they say, "in sadness, lift up thine eyes and see,
Though sweet with friends to linger, 'tis better here to be;
Our skies are ever cloudless—one happy, golden day—
Sorrow and death are banished, and tears are wiped away;
A mansion waits thy coming, exempt from sin and woe;
'Tis but a little longer, and thou shalt rise to know."

I see, from Heaven descended, a band of spirits bright,
Wafted on snowy pinions, and robed in spotless white,
A crown on every forehead, a harp in every hand,
Chanting celestial measures of the bright spirit land;
Each face with glory beameth, and love lights every eye,
They call me, and point upward to their sweet home on high.

The gladsome song is ended—the beauteous vision fled—
But from my glimpse of glory, I rise up comforted.
And was it but a picture from fancy's gilded store?
And may the loved and loving revisit us no more?
Yet 'tis a sweet illusion, that they our sorrows know,
And from their height of glory, descend to soothe our woe.

Ladies' Department.

A Short Story of Leap Year.

BY AMY RANDOLPH.

"It's all nonsense," said Royal Vane, loftily.

He was sitting in the pleasant, old fashioned drawing room, of a pleasant, old fashioned house, with only the dancing glow of the open wood fire to light up cornice and ceiling, and a group of merry girls gathered about him.

Royal Vane was just twenty-six years old —one of those young men who believe most implicitly in themselves, and are, consequently, believed in by the world in general.

But Mr. Vane's bevy of pretty cousins evidently differed from him this once.

"Nonsense, is it!" said Barbara Drewitt. "Just wait and see, Master Royal. Leap year is a solid fact, you'll find, and no fiction!"

"To be sure," added Anne Tighe, holding up a screen between her plump face and the fire, "I know ever so many old maids and widows who have only been waiting for the dawn of the year 1868, to assert their new rights and privileges."

Royal looked from one to the other a little dubiously.

"Yes; and do you know," added Mary Drewitt, in a mysterious whisper, "there has been a regular list of bachelors and widowers printed for private circulation, and Royal's name is on the list!"

"Have you got a copy?" demanded Vane.

"Of course I have."

"Let me see it—there's a jewel!"

"Indeed, no," said Mary, shaking her head amid the yellow curls danced like fairy feet about her temples. "Bachelors are wonderful! All I have to say is, look out for yourself, Royal! If you are not married before the year is up, I, for one, am mightily mistaken!"

"I can't very well be married against my will, I suppose!"

"Can't you, though. There's no saying what may happen, when two or three hundred thousand energetic women make up their minds!"

Royal Vane moved uneasily in his chair, and laughed a forced laugh.

"You really want to make one believe that there are women actually bold and unfeminine enough to——"

"To demand their rights; yes, that is exactly the idea, I wish to convey!"

"Rights, indeed! What do you call their rights?"

Mary Drewitt glanced up at the clock.

"It's altogether too late to begin, tonight, on the vexed and disturbed question of woman's rights. Why, it would take us two hours to define our platform, wouldn't it, girls? Take your hat, Royal Vane, and go home, and pray to your guardian saint, whoever he may be, to protect you from all old maids and designing widows!"

Mr. Vane departed, rather discomfitted by this novel view of the perils and dangers of a gay young bachelor's life.

"They can't be in earnest—it's only their nonsense," he muttered to himself, as he strode moodily along the streets; "but *if* there should be any shadow of foundation to it——"

He involuntarily wiped the cold dew from his forehead.

Meanwhile the merry group of girls he had "left behind him" were comparing notes, very much to his disadvantage.

"He's a conceited popinjay, if he *is* my cousin," said Barbara Drewitt; "and the way he has treated Constance Martin is perfectly disgraceful—flirting with her until the poor little thing was ready to believe him desperately in love, and then coolly turning round to sun himself in the light of some newer attraction!"

"It's a shame," said Anne Tighe. "They say Constance is just going into a decline."

"More fool she, to let any man alive exert such an influence as that over her," said Mary.

"But you know, Mary, we're not all constituted alike," chimed in soft hearted Alice Bruce.

"Well, at all events, he ought to be punished for trifling so cruelly with her affections," said Barbara.

"And he *shall* be!" pronounced Mary Drewitt, with an emphatic nod of the yellow curls. "Come, girls, here's an opportunity to avenge the wrongs of our sex. Just all of you keep still—stop whispering, Alice Bruce —and I'll tell you the nicest idea that ever popped into an eighteen year old head!"

And to a rapt and listening audience, Miss Drewitt sketched an outline of action that would not have discredited Bismarck's self. Royal Vane was sitting in his office, the next afternoon, smoking a very excellent cigar, and leisurely looking over a pile of legal documents, when there came a desolate "thump, thump, thump," at the door of his room.

"Come in," said our hero, laying down the half consumed weed.

The door swung open with a creaking sound, and their filed in an apparently interminable procession. First came a venerable old lady, in black bombazine, spectacles, and mouse colored furs; next a skinny female, hoopless, and attenuated in figure; next, a plump old maid, in glasses and full suit of Bloomers; next—but here Royal's eyes became bewildered. He dragged forward chairs and stools with reckless haste.

"Be seated, ladies, pray. What can I have the pleasure of doing for you, this afternoon?"

The Bloomer lady, who had taken up her stand on the hearth rug, with her back to the fire, in rather a masculine attitude, here consulted a paper which she took from her pocket.

"Let—me—see—you are Royal Vane, I believe—lawyer by profession—twenty-six years old—and unmarried."

A chill pang struck to our hero's heart. Was that paper the dread "List" he had heard of, and was he now the victim of a female "Vigilance Committee?" He bowed, and awaited further developments with a sort of forced calmness.

"Well, Royal, old boy," said the Bloomer, giving him an affable slap on the shoulder, "it's high time you were married. How do you like me?"

"Like you?" stammered Mr. Vane, flushing to the very roots of his hair; "I—don't like you at all."

"Mittened, eh!" was the fair one's comment. "Well, I've tried my chance, and failed. Hope the next fellow will have better taste, that's all. Come on, Amarinthia Fowler; it's your turn now."

And Amarinthia took her turn; and so did the old lady in bombazine—the "Widow Hotchkiss," by name; and so did Maria Means; and so did—but at this stage of affairs, Royal Vane jumped over Widow Hotchkiss' hastily interposed umbrella, rushed down stairs, and made straight for his boarding house, never resting until he had locked, barred and bolted himself safely in.

"Good Apollo!" he gasped, wiping the streams of perspiration from his throbbing brow, "what a peril have I escaped! The girls were right—Leap year is a fearful season! I wish I were securely married to dear Constance Martin. Matrimony is my only safeguard; they'll hunt me to the ends of the earth."

Pretty Constance Martin, drooping over her embroidery, that self same evening, like a blighted lily bell, was startled by the apparition of her recreant cavalier, Royal Vane.

"Mr. Vane!" There was a dignity about the little girl yet.

"Constance, do not speak so coldly. He knelt down beside her, so as to bring his dark hazel eyes, full of pleading light, directly in a range with her own soft blue orbs. Constance, you have not forgotten me; you love me a little, yet?"

And Constance's eyes betrayed the truth she hardly dared to admit.

"Look here, girls!" exclaimed Mary Drewitt, as she unfolded the damp newspaper at the breakfast table, about a week afterwards; "here's the clew to Royal Vane's unaccountable absence. "He's married! married to Constance Martin."

"I knew how it would be," said Anne Tighe, chipping her egg shell, calmly. "Bless you, girls, a man is as easily managed as a pet puppy, if one only knows how to do it."

"And here's a note from the young man himself, to tell us that he will call this evening," said Barbara. "What shall we do?"

"We'll receive him, of course, in full dress, said Mary, bursting into a peal of laughter. "What will Constance say?"

Mr. and Mrs. Royal Vane were duly ushered into the pleasant old fashioned drawing room, that evening, and waited sometime before any one made her appearance.

"I don't see what has become of the girls, said Royal, after a few minutes waiting. "I've half a mind to go and see."

At that instant the door slowly swung open to admit a most incongruous procession. First came Widow Hotchkiss, bombazine, umbrella and all; then Miss Amarinthia Fowle; then the Plump Bloomer; finally, Victoria Maria, in battle array; all passing solemnly in front of the sofa, where sat their victim.

Royal Vane started to his feet, turning red and pale.

"What does this mean? Who are you?" he demanded, sternly; while Constance uttered a faint scream.

It was echoed by a burst of uncontrollable laughter. Masks, wrappings and disguises fell to the floor, and Mr. Vane was confronted by his four mischievous cousins.

"Don't be alarmed, Royal," said Barbara. "You, as a married man, are no longer in any danger. But how ignominiously you were routed, that day, down in the office!"

"You little, inscrutable, tormenting, unaccountable, good for nothing minces!" ejaculated Royal: "so it was you?"

"We, ourselves, and no others. Oh, Royal! to think one so astute could be so easily taken in!"

"Bless you, girls," said philosophical Anne, "he's only a man; what can you expect of him?"

"Such fun!" lisped Alice Bruce.

"Yes," groaned Royal, "fun for you, but here his eye fell on Constance's sweet, blushing face, as he added, "and the luckiest thing that ever happened to me. Hurrah for leap year."

And the girls echoed his sentiment with mischievous mirth.

"Hurrah for leap year!"

A CALL TO THE MINISTRY.

Wanted! this way!
A man who does preaching for very small pay,
Who is young, learned and brilliant, with graces endowed
For pleasing the critics and drawing a crowd.
Wanted, this way!

No more ado!
Be off with the old ideas, and on with the new!
The way must be cleared for the in-coming man,
And the present incumbent must shift as he can.

No more ado!
Send him away!

No matter how meanly ye stinted his pay,
How grudgingly gave, when the reckoning came,
A sum that should crimson your faces with shame.
Send him away!

Hustle him out!
He has wasted his life in your service, no doubt
Has sown his best years in an ungenial soil;
And this is the reaping that follows his toil—
Hustle him out!

Set him aside!
What though, with his blessing, he gave you your bride,
On the brow of your children the chrism is laid,
And when you were smitten, wept over your dead.
Set him aside!

Yes, turn him off!
Make duty a by-word and honor a scoff!
Turn your back on the past when these memories rise,
And tread on his heart strings, nor heed if they break—
Yes, turn him off!

Yet, one moment, stay!
Those years of self sacrifice, what shall repay?
What guerdon a life-long devotion receive?
For love so unstinted, what boon will you give?
One moment stay!

Ye may well blush for shame!
When gratitude comes to be merely a name;
When childish pursuit of the gay and the new,
Can make you cast from you the tried and the true.
Ye may well blush for shame!

L. A. OSBAND.

Ypsilanti, Feb. 27, 1868.

THE TRUE STORY OF CINDERELLA.

The true story of Cinderella is familiar to every one, and yet there are few that treasure it up as in every respect true. But it has a foundation and a reality that really needs no fairy godmother, with her pumpkin and her rats, to make an entertaining tale. It is as follows: In about the year 1730, a French actor, by the name of Thevenard, lived in Paris. He was rich and talented, but he had no wife, and we may believe that he had never loved any one, but gave all his affections to those ideal characters that he represent so finely on the stage. One day as he was walking leisurely along the streets of Paris, he came upon a cobbler's stall, and his eye was attracted by a dainty little shoe that seemed to him half so beautiful. He went to the stall of the cobbler again, but could learn nothing in regard to the owner of the shoe. This only increased his eagerness, and made him more determined to know to whom it belonged. Day by day he was disappointed, but not discouraged. At last the little foot needed the little shoe, and Thevenard met the owner, a poor girl, whose parents belonged to the humblest class. But the ardent actor thought not of caste or family. His heart had already pronounced the little one his wife. He married the girl, with no question of what people would say, and left enough joy in their humble rooms, to pay him for the sacrifice of people's approval. This is the true story of Cinderella, and from which the child romance sprung.

THE FIDDLER NERO.

Nero was a striking instance that music has not *always* that humanizing effect which is generally ascribed to it. He was passionately devoted to the art, and held public contentions for superiority with the most celebrated professors of it in Greece and Rome. The solicitude with which this detestable tyrant cultivated his vocal powers is curious, and seems to throw some light on the practices of singers in ancient times. He used to lie on his back with a thin plate of lead on his stomach; he took frequent emetics and cathartics, abstained from all kinds of fruit, and from such meats as were held to be prejudicial to singing. Apprehensive of injuring his voice, he at length desisted from haranguing the soldiery and the senate; and after his return from Greece, he established an officer to regulate his tones in singing.

☞ A philosopher, whose sands of life are nearly run out, and who has devoted himself for years to the study of the best means of advancement for young men, has discovered, and given to the world the following excellent rule: "How to make your mark. Take a piece of chalk, a piece of charcoal, a pen or a pencil." After taking these, only the slightest spark of intelligence is necessary to see how to proceed.

DON'T BE A BACHELOR.

BY CHERRY JAMES.

Young man, don't be a bachelor—a disagreeable, crusty, cynical misanthrope, with the well spring of those tenderer sentiments which ennoble and purify man, dried up, and a heart—if a bachelor can have one—pinched up by your narrow minded, vinegary, fault finding views of humanity, and crusted over with self egotism and vanity. It is no good for you; it will benefit neither your morals, your beauty, nor your prospects of happiness. Don't marry too young, but when you can see your way clear, and shape your affairs so as to be able to support a wife, select your girl and get married. Don't wait till you acquire a fortune, that you may make a lady—in the fashionable sense of the term—of your wife; such a conclusion makes many bachelors, for fortunes are not gathered in a few years; and if she is a good wife, you will know it by her willingness to share the burdens, and strive with you to overcome obstacles. And if the stern winds of adversity come she will bend to the blast, and after the severe test, stand erect and lovely as ever, with her nature purified and strengthened. And how much more will she value prosperity when she can think that her hand aided yours at the wheel.

You don't want to fall in love with a pretty face, fashionable airs, a padded form and gregarined chignon. They are not for you. Pretty faces—that is, those made so by external applications—are expensive. Fashionable airs may be very nice and necessary in the glitter and glare of a ball room; but they are out of place in the quiet room, and chignons are going out of fashion. You don't want a moping, indolent, peevish, fault finding, pretty faced, die away, specimen of humanity, who will have you make the bread and sew on missing buttons, and whom you will have to wait on, and coax, and pet, and win over to reasonableness by loves of bonnets, delights of dresses, and what not; and who will have to be given her own way in everything, and one of her first wars will be to make you her servant, to keep her from giving up the ghost in a fit of hysterics. You don't want a woman with distinguished airs and the reputation of a belle and a flirt, unless you can pay for such a luxury; and it is not likely you can and live honestly.

You do want a girl, though, that possesses sound practical sense, for that is the touchstone by which to try her other qualities. With that all else comes. With womanly love for you in her breast, she will find ways to make your love for her grow, strengthen and purify with the passing years, and whatever little differences there may be at first, he will learn to yield to your way of thinking, and in so doing make you *grow to hers*. You need not go to the mart of fashion, where are only dress, ignorance, intrigue, small talk and scandal, to find her. Common sense has no business there. You want an unobtrusive little damsel, a pleasant faced, placid, lovable creature, who will be neither a toy nor a servant, but a steadfast friend such as to a true hearted man there is not elsewhere on earth. She will be the brighter of your existence, the wise and careful manager of household duties, the trusted confident, the tender counsellor, the far seeing adviser, and the voice of comfort—the kind enchantress whose magic powers will transform your sorrow into joy.

But, you ask, where is such a one to be found? You may have turned your back upon her when thou hits and eyes were bent on that haughty creature. You need not look for her among the slaves of fashion's ukase, the helots of milliners and hair dressers, the sycophants of the "ton," the eager graspers after the whimsical vanities and absurdities of the world. Leave such, and go to the quiet home, the unpretending circle, where the worshippers of fashion, the creatures who fritter away life on ignoble ends, never enter; where the mandates of corrupt conventionality are ignored, and, those qualities which serve to make life a heavenly haven are known, but where modest worth, humble virtue, retiring grace, and womanly refinement are cultivated, and you will find her. Thank heaven! we have some such left.

Marry, young men, and be better sons, worthier citizens, and nobler members of society. A man alone in the world is hardly half a man, and she age don't seem anxious for it. So think of this, and my word for it, when you are married you will have it to say that it was the best action of your life when you refused to be a heartless, buttonless, solitary, and miserable old bachelor.

THREE YEARS UNDER WATER.

The *Cairo Democrat* gathers some interesting items relative to work and life under water from a gentleman who has been a professional diver for eighteen years. It says:

The use of a bell, in diving, is now discarded. The diver wears a water tight armor over his entire person, except the head, which is covered by an inverted metallic pot, in which the head can turn and move at ease. Thick, transparent glass is fixed in front to serve as windows; and to prevent accident this glass is protected by steel guards or fenders. Equipped in this armor the diver puts on a pair of lead soled shoes weighing each twenty pounds, lashes to his back and breast a piece of lead weighing forty pounds, attaches the tube, through which he receives air, to the back of his head pot, and then is ready for his submarine explorations. He generally descends to the bottom of the river by the use of a ladder, but can, without incurring any risk, jump from the boat and sink to the bottom. He informs us that he has remained under water for hours at a time. The great weight of lead fastened upon his feet and body is necessary to counteract the buoyancy of the air furnished him by the pump. While on the boat the armor and weights form a load for a strong man. Under water they impose no realizable weight, and in no way impede motion. He has, while under water, often clambered up stanchions, jumped down hatchways, a distance of twelve and fifteen feet, with much greater ease and less risk than he might have performed the same feats out of water. Taking with him his tools, he has frequently worked for hours at a time, patching up the bottoms of assaged steamers, sawing boards, boring holes, driving nails, etc., with perfect ease and accuracy. When the water is clear he can recognize shapes at a distance of two or three feet, and at a distance of six inches he can determine the different kinds of timber. When the rivers are high and the water is muddy, everything is impenetrably black, rendering it immaterial whether his eyes are open or shut. But, with him, the character of the water is immaterial. He has been at the business so long, that by the mere sense of touch he can instantly determine what portion of the wreck he is exploring; can coax up cracks, or patch up holes; can determine the character of the sunken cargo; pass from hatch to hatch through the hold, and do everything else *under* water that an expert blind man might do on the land. He says that he breathes full and satisfactorily; that there is no stifling sensation, however long he remains under. He is of opinion that about three years of his life have been spent under water.

SNAKES IN IRELAND.

It is a fact that snakes will not exist for any length of time in Ireland, although they will not die on touching the soil. A curious experiment was made in 1831 for the purpose of testing it. A gentleman, named James Cleland, of Rath-gael, in the county of Down, purchased in that year half a dozen harmless English snakes in Covent Garden Market, London, and brought them home to this domain, and set them at liberty. They crawled out of the place, and were killed by the country people, who were generally startled at their appearance, and so enraged at Mr. Cleland that he was obliged to retire from the neighborhood for a time. One of them was killed at Milecross, about three miles distant from where it was let loose. The parties had no idea that it was a snake, but thought that it was a strange specimen of an eel, and brought it to Dr. Drummond, a distinguished naturalist residing in the neighborhood, who at once pronounced it to be a reptile. The idea of a snake appearing at so short a distance from the burial place of St. Patrick was an astounding occurrence, and excited the wildest speculations. One clergyman preached a sermon on his snakeship, and declared that his appearance in their midst was indicative of the near approach of the millennium; another thought it foreshadowed the appearance of cholera. Old prophecies and legends were raked up, and many agreed that it was "the beginning of the end." The snakes, when captured, appeared to be in a weakly state, and barely able to crawl, thus showing indications of the near approach of death.

☞ A rich and handsome widow in Philadelphia, having fallen violently in love with a gentleman of that city, and having discovered that he was paying attention to a poor but interesting seamstress, who "had seen better days," she waylaid the seamstress and made a violent assault upon her, scratching her face and pulling out her hair (which was the poor girl's own), until she was seized by a policeman. The lover, on learning of the outrage, at once married the seamstress, that he might have the legal right to protect her against all comers.

Domestic Economy.

For the Massachusetts Ploughman.

VALUABLE RECIPES.

FROM LADY CONTRIBUTORS.

RICH PLUM CAKE.—One pound each of butter, sugar and flour—ten eggs, one pound of raisins, stoned and chopped, two of currants, one-half pound of citron, one teaspoon of mace, one nutmeg, the juice and grated peel of one lemon—one-half tea cup of molasses. Before mixing scatter one teaspoon of cream tartar in the flour. The last thing before adding the fruit, dissolve one-half teaspoon of soda in a tablespoon of boiling water; add to the rest, stirring fast for two or three minutes. Bake in two pans one and a half hours. It will keep almost any length of time if frosted.

SPONGE GINGERBREAD.—One cup of butter, one of light molasses, one of sugar, two eggs, three and a half cups of flour, one teaspoon of soda, one cup of milk, and ginger as desirable. It is very nice dropped thin on buttered pans.

THE ROMAN SENTINEL.

There was nothing in Pompeii that invested it with a deeper interest to me than the spot where a soldier of old Rome displayed a most heroic fidelity. That fated day on which Vesuvius, at whose feet the city stood, burst out into an eruption which shook the earth, poured torrents of lava from its riven sides, and discharged, amidst the noise of a hundred thunders, such clouds of ashes as filled the air, produced a darkness deeper than midnight and struck such terror into all hearts that men thought not only the end of the world had come and all must die, but the Gods themselves were expiring—on that night a sentinel kept watch by the gate which looked to the burning mountain. Amidst unimaginable confusion, and shrieks of terror, mingled with the roar of the volcano, and cries of the mothers who had lost their children in the darkness, the inhabitants fled the fatal town, while falling ashes, loading the darkened air, and penetrating every place, rose in the streets till they covered the house roof, nor left a vestige of the city but a vast silent mound, beneath which it lay unknown, dead and buried, for nearly one thousand and seven hundred years.

Amidst this terrible disorder the sentinel at the gate had been forgotten; and as Rome required her sentinels, happen what might, to hold their post till relieved by the guard or set at liberty by their officers, he had no choose between death and dishonor. Pattern of fidelity, he stood at his post. Slowly, but surely, the ashes rise on his manly form; now they reach his breast; and now covering his lips they choke his breathing. He also was "faithful unto death." After seventeen centuries, they found his skeleton standing erect upon the marble niche, clad in its rusty armor, the helmet on his empty skull, and his bony fingers still clasped upon his spear. And next almost to the interest I felt in placing myself on the spot where Paul, true to his colors, when all men deserted him, plead before the Roman tyrant, was the interest I felt in the niche by the city gate where they found the skeleton of one who, in his fidelity to the cause of Cæsar, sets us an example of faithfulness to the cause of Christ—an example it were for the honor of their Master that all his servants follow.—*Dr. Guthrie.*

CANNIBALISM IN ALGERIA

The *Echo d'Oran* relates the following: "A dealer belonging to Mostaganem reports another terrible episode. Two Women, each having a child, lived with a tribe near Tiaret. These unfortunates did all they could for a long time to stave off the horrors of famine, but at length all their resources being exhausted, and public charity no longer to be relied on, they agreed to eat the children. A bargain was agreed to, and lots were drawn which should be first killed. The mother who lost gave up her infant; it was killed and eaten. So think of this, and my word for it, when you are married you will have it to say that it was the best action of your life when you refused to be a heartless, buttonless, solitary, and miserable old bachelor.

☞ A lady correspondent writes us that "marriages on horseback are of such frequent occurrence out West, that the livery stables are all doing a thriving business." Good. The women hold the *reins* and "*ride a high horse*" before marriage, whilst the men *stir-up* their energies to "make the mare go." It is highly proper, therefore, when a couple is *matched* for the *race* of matrimony, that each, being *saddled* and accoutred, according to law, both should have a hand in the *bridle* (bridal).—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

☞ Among the obituary notices of a country paper, we recently noticed the following: "Mr. William Sayre, of our village, aged eighty-three, passed peacefully away, on Tuesday evening last, from single blessedness to matrimonial bliss, after a short but sudden attack by Mrs. Lucretia Stoke, a blooming widow of "thirty-five."

☞ A couple of neighbors became so inimical that they would not speak to each other; but one, having been converted at a camp meeting, on seeing his former enemy, held out his hand, saying, "How d'ye do, Kemp? I am humble enough now to shake hands with a dog."

☞ Punch advises farmers to sow their P's, keep their U's warm, hive their B's, shoot their J's, feed their N's, look after the potboi I's, and take their E's. Punch is YY by 1-2.

☞ A Westerner travelling in Italy was asked if he had seen St. Peters. "Yes," he said, "I saw it once, and made up my mind we must have one of them in Chicago."

Anecdotes.

☞ Of Elliott, Tuckerman tells this very amusing anecdote. It seems the jovial artist was painting some divine, who felt it incumbent upon him to give the painter a moral lecture during one of his sitting. Somewhat in awe of the artist, he began rather nervously; but as Elliott painted away without any sign of annoyance, he gathered courage as he proceeded, and finally administered a pretty good sermon. He paused for a reply, and confessed afterward that he never felt so insignificant in his life as when the artist, with the urbane but positive authority of his profession, merely said: "Turn your head a little to the right, and shut your mouth."

☞ The late Bishop of Lichfield was once travelling in a railway carriage in England, when a blustering man exclaimed, "I should like to meet that Bishop of Litchfield; I'd put a question to him that would puzzle him." "Very well," said a voice out of another corner "now is your time, for I am the Bishop." The man was rather startled, but presently recovered and said, "Well, my Lord, can you tell me the road to Heaven?" "Nothing easier," answered the Bishop; "you have only to turn to the right, and go straight forward."

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For Promoting the Growth of, and Beautifying the Hair, and rendering it Dark and Glossy.
THE COCOAINE holds, in a liquid form, a large proportion of deodorized COCOANUT OIL, prepared expressly for this purpose. No other compound possesses the peculiar properties which so exactly suit the various conditions of the human hair.
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MESSRS. JOSEPH BURNETT & CO.:
I cannot refuse to state the salutary effect in my own aggravated case, of your excellent Hair Oil,—COCOAINE.
For many months my hair had been falling off, until I was fearful of losing it entirely. The skin upon my head became gradually more and more inflamed, so that I could not touch it without pain.
By the advice of my physician, to whom you had sent your specimen of purifying the Oil, I commenced its use the last week in June. The first application allayed the itching and irritation. In three or four days the redness and tenderness disappeared; the hair ceased to fall; and I soon rose a thick growth of new hair.
Yours, very truly, SUSAN R. POPE.
A REMARKABLE CASE.
EAST MIDDLEBORO', MASS., June 9, 1864.
MESSRS. BURNETT & CO.:—
I send you a statement of my daughter's case, as requested. She will have been sick six years, if she lives until the 1st of August next.
When her hair came off she had been afflicted with neuralgia in her head for three years. She had used, during that time, many powerful applications. These, with the intense heat caused by the pains, burned her hair so badly that, in October, 1861, it all came off, and for two years after, her head was as smooth as her face.
Through the recommendation of a friend, she was induced to try your COCOAINE, and the result was astonishing. She had not used half the contents of a bottle before her head was covered with a fine young hair. In four months the hair has grown several inches in length, very thick, soft and fine, and of a darker color than formerly. She still continues to use the Cocoaine, and we have little fear of her losing her hair.
With respect, WM. S. EDDY.
BURNETT'S COCOAINE is the NEST and CHEAPEST hair-dressing in the world. It promotes the GROWTH OF THE HAIR, and is entirely free from all intoxicating matter.
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More than TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS have been expended in the work, and the available CONSTRUCTION RESOURCES are ample for the remainder, as follows:
1. UNITED STATES BONDS to the extent of $35,000 per mile, average.
2. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS to the same amount.
3. GRANT OF PUBLIC LANDS along the route, 12,800 acres per mile.
4. CAPITAL STOCK of $20,000,000, of which 5,000,000 is subscribed and paid on the work done.
5. CASH RESOURCES, comprising Donations from California sources amounting to $1,250,000, Net Earnings, etc., 1865 to 1870, $6,500,000, making a total of more than
Seventy Millions upon the first 726 Miles.
One hundred and fifty miles are now built and in operation on both slopes of the Sierra Nevada Range. The net earnings for the past year were OVER A MILLION IN GOLD, or more than four times the annual interest liabilities; and the net surplus for the present year, after payment of expenses and interest, is estimated at
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We have now on hand a supply, and are prepared to fill all orders at
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bearing six per cent. per annum—both INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL being explicitly made